



# **ELECTRONIC SERIALS CATALOGING WORKSHOP**

## **TRAINEE MANUAL**

2005 Revision

Prepared by

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And

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## FOREWORD

The world of serials cataloging has changed significantly with the arrival of electronic serials, particularly those that are Web-based. There are many more challenges for the cataloger in providing bibliographic access to these materials and SCCTP's Electronic Serials Cataloging Workshop is designed to explore these issues, while also providing the basics of cataloging remote-access electronic serials according to CONSER practices. This is the third workshop to be developed by the Serials Cataloging Cooperative Training Program, under the aegis of the Cooperative Online Serials (CONSER) Program.

I am very grateful to Les Hawkins, CONSER Specialist at the Library of Congress, and Steve Shadle, Serials Cataloger at the University of Washington, for developing this course. Both Les and Steve have extensive knowledge of online serials and have provided numerous training sessions on this topic. Their expertise in both the subject matter and its effective presentation in a workshop setting is clearly evident.

I also want to thank Victor Liu, Coordinator of Technical Services at Washtenaw Community College, for providing a test session for the course and to the Michigan Library Consortium for sponsoring the test. Special thanks are also extended to course reviewers: Victor Liu, David Van Hoy (MIT), Cameron Campbell (ATLA), and Gretchen Yealey (Brown), Ann Ercelawn (Vanderbilt) and Becky Culbertson (UC-San Diego).

This course was designed to be presented by SCCTP trainers in a workshop setting; however, the materials may also be used for self-study. The course makes use of PowerPoint and does not require an Internet connection. Comments on the materials are most welcome.

To learn more about SCCTP, consult the Web site at:  
<http://lcweb.loc.gov/acq/conser/scctp.home>.

Jean Hirons  
CONSER Coordinator  
Serial Record Division  
Library of Congress

April 2002

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## PREFACE

The *Electronic Serials Cataloging Workshop* has been designed to give hands on cataloging training for serials published and distributed on the Web. In addition to outlining steps to create an original record for an online serial, it also will present other strategies for handling various types of online serials. Other topics include dealing with online versions of print serials with techniques such as the single record approach and reproduction cataloging. Current approaches for handling titles in aggregator databases and how to treat changes that occur with online serials are also covered. The authors hope this will be a comprehensive overview of cataloging Web based serials.

Sessions 2, and 5 have cataloging exercises that will require you to use a MARC 21 workform found in appendix A and a guide to MARC 21 coding in appendix B. The answers to exercises in sessions 1, 2, and 5 are given in appendix C. Session 6 offers six “problem” case studies for you to consider and suggest solutions to. In some cases, the answers we give for exercises represent one approach to creating a record or solving a problem; however, there is often more than one possible approach and cataloger judgment will play a significant role in finding the best solution.

The course incorporates the changes to AACR2 Chapter 9 and Chapter 12 as they pertain to electronic serials. It also includes guidelines that are still being tested to solve certain problems. Electronic serials are dynamic, and the techniques that librarians use to control them must be able to accommodate change. We expect to update the course as new challenges and solutions emerge.

Please be sure to fill out the workshop evaluation form, appendix G after you’ve completed the workshop. Your evaluation and comments will help us improve the course and will be appreciated.

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## SESSION 1

Slide 1

### Session 1: Introduction

- What are the goals of the electronic serials cataloging course?
- What are the basic tools, standards and resources for cataloging e-serials?
- What kinds of e-serials are libraries dealing with?
- What are the differences between serials and integrating resources?

Slide 2

### Goals of the course

- Outline basic terminology, techniques, tools and problem solving approaches
- Give attendees practice creating catalog records for a variety of electronic serials
- Explore the problems of multiple electronic versions

Slide 3

### Goals continued

- Discuss common problems in cataloging online serials
- Look at trends in e-serials cataloging

Slide 4

### Goals for participants

- Practice creating original records for online serials
- Learn various techniques for handling online versions of print serials
- Share your experience with cataloging online serials
- Discuss problems and unique situations from home

Slide 5

### Tools for cataloging online serials

- AACR2 (revised 2002) & Library of Congress Rule Interpretations (LCRIs)
- MARC 21 Bibliographic Format
- CONSER documentation
  - CONSER Cataloging Manual, Module 31
    - <http://www.loc.gov/acq/conser/Module31.pdf>
  - CONSER Editing Guide

Slide 6

### Types of online serials

- E-serials “born digital,” that is, originally published online
  - Some of these may later appear in cumulated print format
- Reproductions, republications, simultaneous editions of print titles
  - Issued by original print publisher, a contracted third party or as part of a digital library project

Slide 7

### Types of online serials continued

- Titles that are part of a database of aggregated titles
  - May vary in completeness of reproduction and coverage of issues
  - May be the most predominate type of e-serial that libraries purchase and need to control
  - CONSER and OCLC guidelines cataloging serials in multiple packages be pointed out in session 2

Slide 8

### Resource discovery methods and control

How do libraries provide access to electronic resources?

- Institutional gateways to Web based resources
  - Lists and menus that provide access to serials
  - Subscription products and services
- OPAC record with links to the resources and services

Slide 9

**Resource discovery and control  
cont.**

- Metadata standards that promote the embedding of description and search terms in the resource itself
  - Search engines can more effectively find the resource
  - Some metadata schemes are designed to fit a particular type of resource or audience

Slide 10

**Why catalog them with AACR2 and  
MARC 21?**

- Provide access to all versions of a bibliographic resource in the OPAC
  - Including cases where format changes from print to online only
- Resource Discovery: Controlled vocabulary and MARC 21 content designation for *selected* Internet resources
- OPAC can reflect licensed/fee-based library acquisitions

Slide 11

### A serial is:

“A continuing resource issued in a succession of discrete parts, usually bearing numbering, that has no predetermined conclusion. Examples of serials include journals, magazines, electronic journals, continuing directories, annual reports, newspapers, and monographic series.”

Slide 12

### An integrating resource is:

–“A bibliographic resource that is added to or changed by means of updates that do not remain discrete and are integrated into the whole. Examples of integrating resources include updating loose-leaves and updating Web sites.”

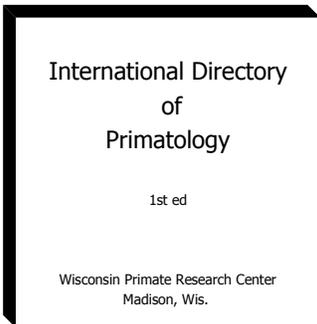
Slide 13

### Going digital

- An online version of a print serial or other physical format serial that does not retain separate discrete parts or issues in online format, would be cataloged as an integrating resource

Slide 14

### Serial in print format



International Directory  
of  
Primatology

1st ed

Wisconsin Primate Research Center  
Madison, Wis.

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## Database in online format

**Primate info net**  
Wisconsin Regional Primate Research Center

### International Directory of Primatology

[About IDP](#)  
[Search IDP](#)  
[Create or revise an entry](#)  
**Table of Contents**  
[Organizations](#)  
[Field studies](#)

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## Example of a Web site

- Most Web sites will be cataloged as integrating resources



*Leading the Web to its Full Potential...*

[Activities](#) | [Technical Reports](#) | [Site Index](#) | [About W3C](#) | [Contact](#)

The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) develops interoperable technologies (specifications, guidelines, software, and tools) to lead the Web to its full potential as a forum for information, commerce, communication, and collective understanding. On this page, you'll find [W3C news](#) as well as links to information about [W3C technologies](#) and [getting involved](#) in W3C. We encourage you to learn [more about W3C](#).

**W3C A to Z**

- [Accessibility](#)
- [Amaya](#)
- [Annotate](#)
- [CC/PP](#)
- [CSS](#)
- [CSS Validator](#)

► **XML Query Working Group Publishes Five Working Drafts**

11 June 2001: The W3C XML Query Working Group for a second time this year has released five Working Drafts at once. The drafts include XQuery 1.0, An XML Query Language, the first public release of

Search

---

**Mission**

Slide 17

## Examples of an Online Serial

### CIT Infobits

*CIT Infobits* (formerly titled *IAT Infobits*) is an electronic service of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Academic & Technology Networks' Center for Instructional Technology. Each month the CIT's Information Resources Consultant monitors and selects from a number of information and instructional technology sources that come to her attention and provides brief notes for electronic dissemination to educators.

[2001](#) | [2000](#) | [1999](#) | [1998](#) | [1997](#) | [1996](#) | [1995](#) | [1994](#) | [1993](#) | [Subscribe](#)

[CIT Infobits September 2001](#)

- Online Learning Versus Classroom Learning
- Is the Classroom a Dirty Word?
- Report on All-Online MBA Program
- Higher Education in the Digital Age
- Online Database of Science and Technology Resources
- Recommended Reading

[CIT Infobits August 2001](#)

- Online Teaching Survival Tips

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## Issue of CIT Infobits

### CIT Infobits

**Issue 39**  
**September 2001**

ISSN 1521-9275

#### About INFOBITS

*Infobits* is an electronic service of The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Academic & Technology Networks' Center for Instructional Technology. Each month the CIT's Information Resources Consultant monitors and selects from a number of information and instructional technology sources that come to her attention and provides brief notes for electronic dissemination to educators.

---

[Online Learning Versus Classroom Learning](#)  
[Is the Classroom a Dirty Word?](#)  
[Report on All-Online MBA Program](#)  
[Higher Education in the Digital Age](#)

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## Summary

- Chief goal of the workshop is to develop skills in cataloging online serials
- Online serials display a wide array of characteristics
- The revised chapter 12 of AACR2 covers both serials and integrating resources

**SESSION 1 -- EXERCISES**

Is this a serial? Why or why not?

Table of Contents screen:

**CONSERVATION ECOLOGY**

Main	Issues	How to submit	Subscription benefits
------	--------	---------------	-----------------------

June, 2001

Volume 5, Issue 1

Table of Contents

Articles in Conservation Ecology are published continuously in an Issue-in-Progress. At semi-annual intervals, the Issue-in-Progress is declared a New Issue. All articles are copyrighted © 2001 by the Resilience Alliance.

*Note: Each title serves as a link to the full article, including all figures, tables, and appendices. As articles with associated figures, tables, and appendices may be quite large and thus take a long time to download, we also provide a version of each of these articles in which the text, figures, tables, and appendices are separate files. Links to the other parts of the article are provided in the text. To choose the "linked files" version of an article, click on the symbol [#].*

Conservation Ecology, 2001: A Journal for Both Authors and Readers  
C. S. Holling

**EDITORIAL**

Crisis and Transformation  
Don Ludwig

**SPECIAL FEATURE ON POLLINATOR DECLINES**

Causes and Extent of Declines among Native North American Invertebrate Pollinators: Detection, Evidence, and Consequences  
James H. Cane and Vincent J. Tepedino

[Abstract] [#]	<u>Ups and Downs in Pollinator Populations: When is there a Decline?</u> David Ward Roubik
[Abstract] [#]	<u>Variation in Native Bee Faunas and its Implications for Detecting Community Changes</u> Neal M. Williams, Robert L. Minckley and Fernando A. Silveira
[Abstract] [#]	<u>The Native Bee Fauna of Carlinville, Illinois, Revisited After 75 Years: a Case for Persistence</u> John C. Marlin and Wallace E. LaBerge

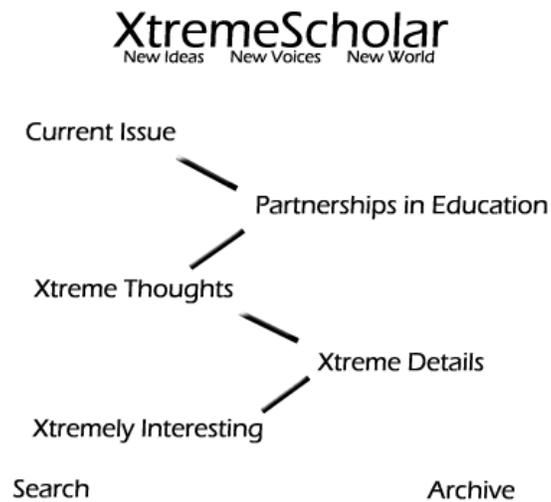
Is this a serial?

An example of an online only resource. Opening flashscreen.

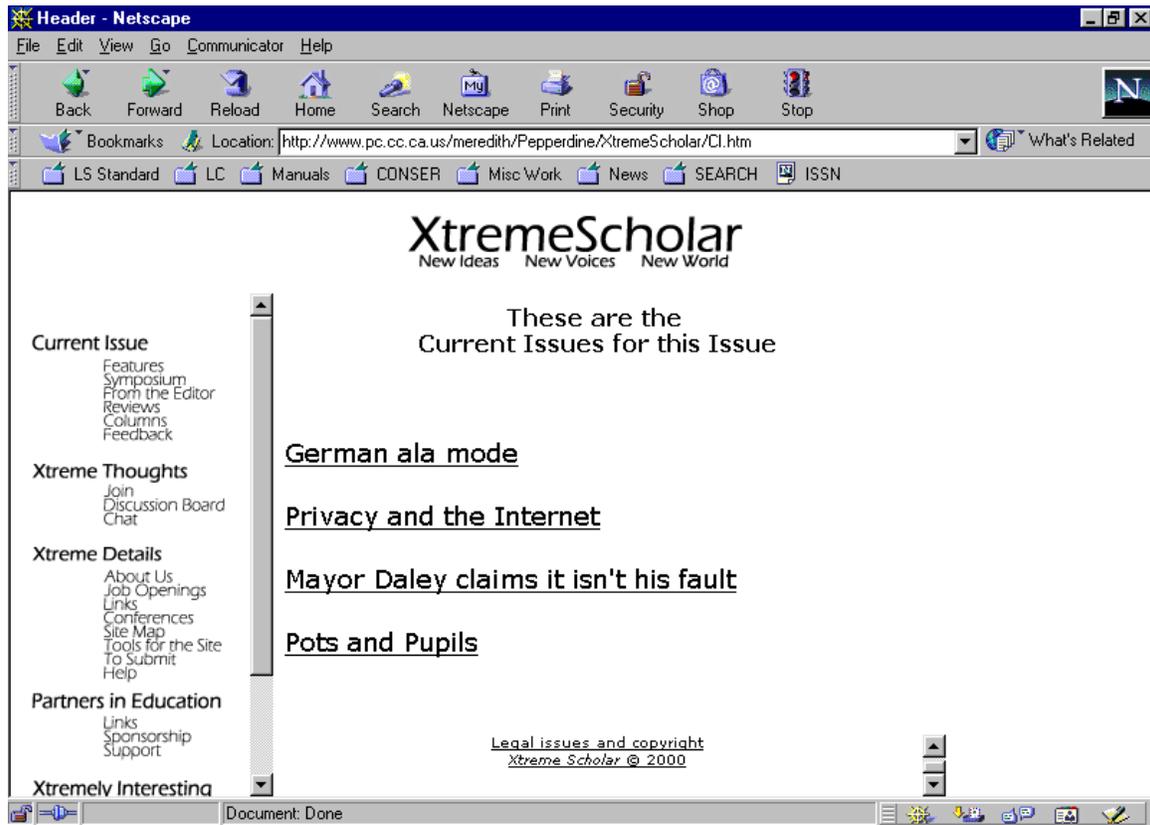


Enter

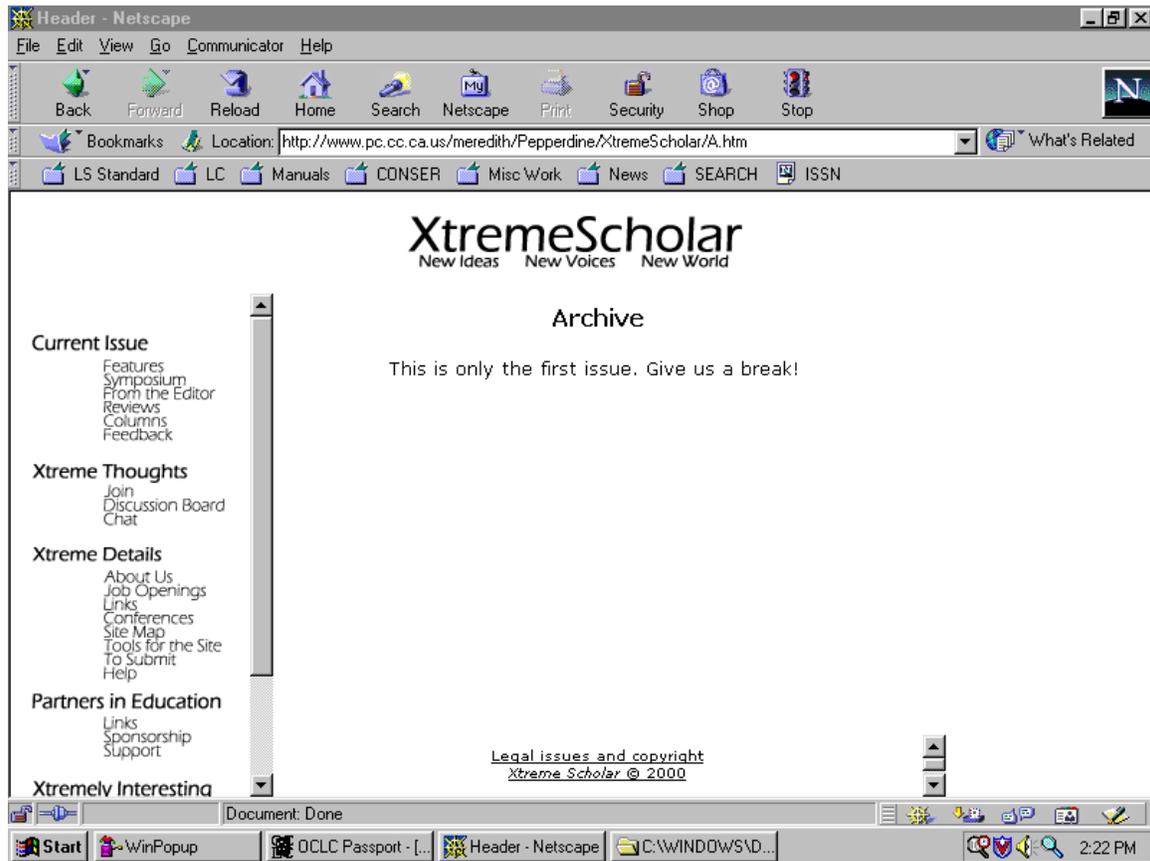
Contents screen for the whole resource.



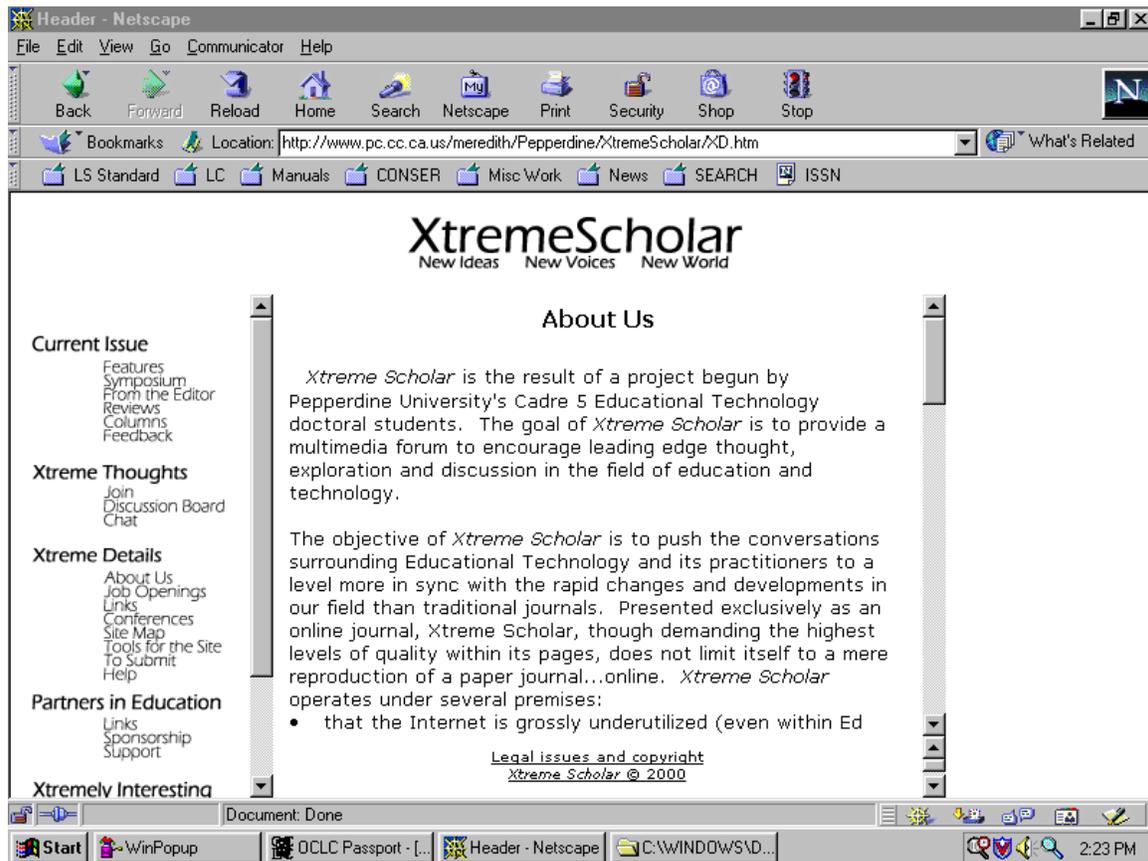
The page that results after pressing the “Current issue” link:



At the Archive:



The about file:



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Consider creating a record for Online journalism review. Is it a serial? What evidence is given to decide if this is a serial?

Home page of Online journalism review : OJR:

**USC ANNEBERG**  
**OJR**  
ONLINE JOURNALISM REVIEW

**OJR Spotlight**  
The Technodog

**Contents**  
Features  
Departments  
Columns  
Opinion  
Resources

**online journalism.com**

**Highlights**  
Spike Report  
Ken Layne  
Grabowicz  
Pavlik  
Matt W...  
Opinion  
Resources

**Search OJR**  
Enter keyword(s) below:  
  
Search

**OJR Newsletter**  
Get it direct to your inbox, free!  
Your e-mail   
Submit

**About OJR**  
OJR Forums

**Features**  
**Privacy Disclosure on News Sites Low**  
*Detailed study suggests new media needs to work on public trust*

**J.D.'s Web Watch**  
**News Sites Get Copyright Fever**  
Encryption and the new breed of online permissions systems threaten to impede the free flow of information and severely compromise a journalist's ability to reproduce information that originates on the Web. A begrudging, punitan approach to copyright will be not only harmful to public discourse but ultimately self-defeating.  
*By J.D. Lastica*

A little more than a third of media Web sites are posting information about their privacy policies, even though

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**Associate Editor**  
Eugene Tong [\[bio\]](#)  
[etong@usc.edu](mailto:etong@usc.edu)

Welcome to **OJR.org**, the Online Journalism Review, a Web-based journal produced at the [Annenberg School for Communication](#) at the [University of Southern California](#).

As a journalism review based online, we are committed to covering the full range of journalistic issues in all media, but with a particular emphasis on the Internet.

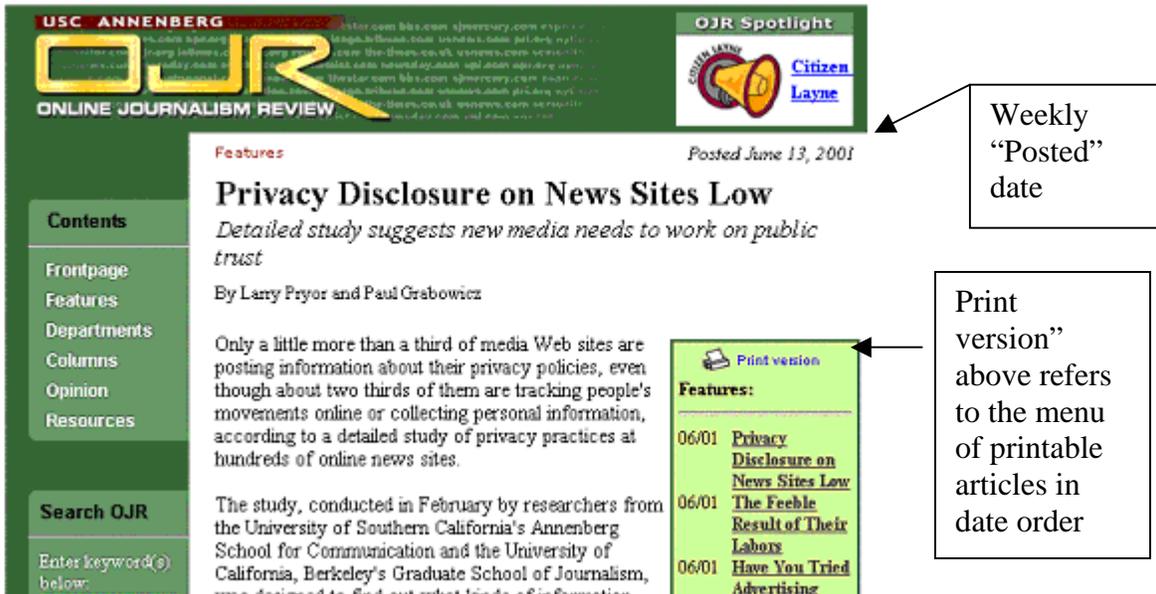
Feature articles appear on home page weekly

Mast head for OJR.com "...a Web-based journal"

Access to feature articles is available though keyword searching

Access to feature articles is available though keyword searching

Feature articles can also be accessed through a list, they are in chronologically ordered with the most recent at the top of this list. All articles show a date posted when clicked on for viewing.



Screen shot below is from a related email notification newsletter.

PINE 4.21 MESSAGE TEXT Folder: INBOX Message 673 of 674 6%

Welcome to the OJR Newsletter for Friday, June 15, 2001

OJR is the USC Annenberg  
Online Journalism Review  
On the Web at <http://www.ojr.org>

\* \* \* \* \*  
Subscription information at the end of this note.  
\* \* \* \* \*

Dear OJR Readers,

Here's what's new on OJR this week...

A new Ford Foundation-funded OJR/USC Annenberg study on privacy disclosure statements at online news sites reveals a little more

? Help    < MsgIndex    P PrevMsg    - PrevPage    D Delete    R Reply  
O OTHER CMDS > ViewAttch    N NextMsg    Spc NextPage    U Undelete    F Forward

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## SESSION 2

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### Session 2 Cataloging an online serial

- What are the basic steps in creating an original record for an online serial?
- What are the cataloging rules in AACR2 and MARC 21 fields used with online serials?
- What are the unique features of cataloging online serials?

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### Basic steps for cataloging online serials

- Is it a serial, integrating resource, or monograph?
- Search for copy
- Choose format and fixed fields
- Select the chief source for title and other bibliographic information
- Make entry decisions

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### Basic steps continued:

- Formulate uniform title if necessary
- Record title statement, identify variant titles and other added entries
- Provide descriptive elements: 250, 260, 362, notes
- Provide appropriate subject headings and classification
- Provide linking note fields
- Provide URLs

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### Aggregator-Neutral Record

- OCLC has collapsed most of the separate records for a title created by multiple aggregators
- The resulting record does not describe details of any particular aggregator- focus on the title
- This facilitates local adaptation of records for titles in aggregator databases

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**Policy for versions**

- **CONSER/OCLC guidelines:**
  - **If no record exists: create a record**
    - Based on publisher's Web site if readily available or on the version you have
  - **If a record exists, use that record (even though it might not represent the aggregator you have)**
    - Add your URL (if authorized or report addition to OCLC)

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**Policy for versions**

- **CONSER/OCLC guidelines:**
  - **If multiple records exist:**
    - Select one (prefer CONSER record)
    - Add your URL
    - Report duplicates to OCLC
  - **For existing records, do not add notes, added entries, etc. for the aggregator/provider**

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### Aggregator-Neutral Bibliographic Record

Differences between online versions:

- *Title*                      - *Coverage*                      - *Access/URL*
- *Author*                      - *Series*                      - *File format*
- *Publisher*

The resulting record will not be specific to any one aggregator, although variations in title as presented by different aggregators can be given as added entries.

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### These records have been collapsed

```

130 0 American literature (Online : Project Muse)
245 10 American literature $h [electronic resource].
362 1 Electronic coverage as of Oct. 13, 1999: Vol. 71, no. 3 (Sept. 1999)-
550 Digitized and made available by Project Muse.
710 2 Project Muse.
856 40 $u http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/al/
    
```

```

130 0 American literature (Online : JSTOR)
245 10 American literature $h [electronic resource].
362 0 Vol. 1, no. 1 (Mar. 1929)-
550 Digitized and made available by JSTOR.
710 2 JSTOR (Organization)
856 40 $u http://www.jstor.org/journals/00029831.html
    
```

```

130 0 American literature (Online : OCLC)
245 10 American literature $h [electronic resource].
362 1 Electronic coverage as of May 1, 2000: Vol.71, no. 4 (Dec. 1999)-
500 Made available through OCLC FirstSearch Electronic Collections Online.
856 40 $u http://firstsearch.oclc.org/journal=0002-9831;screen=info;ECOIP
    
```

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### Resulting Record

```

130 0   American literature (Online)
245 10   American literature $h [electronic resource].
260     Durham, N.C. : $b Duke University Press, $c 1929-
856 40   $u http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/al/
856 40   $u http://www.jstor.org/journals/00029831.html
856 40   $u http://firstsearch.oclc.org/journal=0002-9831;screen=info:ECOIP
    
```

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Sample E-serial. Home page:

URL  
<http://egj.lib.uidaho.edu/index.html>

**Electronic Green Journal** ISSN 1076-7975

Professional journal on international environmental information

**Current Issue** The Electronic Green Journal provides peer-reviewed articles, book reviews, news, and information on current printed and electronic sources concerning international environmental topics.

**Back Issues**

**Letters to the Editors**

**Mission Statement**

EGJ Statistics
University of Idaho Library
Links to

Copyright 1994-2001

Slide 36

Subscription instructions.

**Electronic Green Journal** ISSN 1076-7975

Professional journal on international environmental information

Subscriptions to the Electronic Green Journal are no longer available.

To automatically receive announcements and tables of contents of new issues of the Electronic Green Journal that have been published on the WWW, send a message to [majordomo@uidaho.edu](mailto:majordomo@uidaho.edu) with the following included: [subscribe egjtc](#) our\_email\_address.

[HOME](#)

[Current Issue](#)  
[Back Issues](#)  
[Letters to Editors](#)  
[Mission Statement](#)  
[Board of Editors](#)  
[Guidelines](#)  
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Back issues screen

URL  
<http://egj.lib.uidaho.edu/backis.html>

**Electronic Green Journal** ISSN 1076-7975

Professional journal on international environmental information

**Back issues**

Issue 13 / December 2000

- [Contents](#)
- [Search](#)

Issue 12 / Earthday 2000

- [Contents](#)
- [Search](#)

Issue 11 / December 1999

- [Contents](#)
- [Search](#)

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Excerpt from volume 1, issue 1. Title in title bar: EGJ

**Electronic Green Journal**  
ISSN 1076-7975

**Volume 1, Issue 1, June 1994**

Published on an Irregular Basis by the University of Idaho Library at: gopher.gopher.uidaho.edu

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

**Maria A. Jankowska and Francis S. Griego**  
From the Editors  
**Irwin Weinstaub**  
Fighting Environmental Racism: A Selected Annotated Bibliography

An annotated bibliography of English language materials on environmental discrimination against people of color and the poor

**Catherine Flanagan**  
Environmental Equity: Broadening the Scope of Environmental Collections

Access to information on environmental equity, environmental justice, and environmental racism ...

... ELECTRONIC GREEN JOURNAL is published irregularly by the University of Idaho Library. It is available free from the University of Idaho via: gopher.uidaho.edu

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## Choose format and fixed fields

- Continuing resource or computer file format, the appropriate Type of Record code (leader/06)
- a Language material.
  - Use code "a" to indicate that the content of the resource is for non-manuscript language material.
- m Computer file.
  - Use code "m" to indicate that the content of the record is for the following classes of electronic resources: computer software (including programs, games, fonts), numeric data, computer-oriented multimedia, online systems or services.

**Further notes on format and fixed field:**

- Selection of the appropriate bibliographic format is based on the definition of the Type of Record codes a and m (in the CEG the code is called: Type of Record, Leader/06):
- Many electronic serials are coded as primarily language publications with fixed field computer file characteristics coded in the 006 and specific computer file characteristics coded in the 007.

**a Language material.**

Use code "a" to indicate that the content of the record is for non-manuscript language material.

**m Computer file.**

Use code "m" to indicate that the content of the record is for the following classes of electronic resources: computer software (including programs, games, fonts), numeric data, computer-oriented multimedia, online systems or services. For these classes of materials, if there is a significant aspect that causes it to fall into another Leader/06 category, code for that significant aspect (e.g., vector data that is cartographic is not coded as numeric but as cartographic). Other classes of electronic resources are coded for their most significant aspect (e.g. language material, graphic, cartographic material, sound, music, moving image). In case of doubt or if the most significant aspect cannot be determined, consider the item a computer file.

From Mar. 1996 to Feb. 1998 type of record code “m” was used for all electronic serials, regardless of content. The code was redefined in 1998 with the current narrower definition. It is much more focused on things like “computer software (programs, games, and fonts), numeric data” so that textual e-serials are cataloged in the serials format. While many records were converted to the serial format as catalogers run into them, there are still records in the utilities for textual e-serials that show the earlier coding in the computer file format.

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### Form of item, original item

- Code "s", for coding the Form of Item (008/23) and Form of original item (008/22)
- The current CONSER practice for coding records for textual electronic serials is:

008/23 (Form of item):	s
008/22 (Form of original):	s

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### 006 and 007

The 006 field is added to continuing resource format records to code computer file fixed field data elements. At least two of these are commonly used:

006/00 Form of material:	m
006/09 Type of computer file:	d

007 Physical description fixed field. In OCLC this displays as a fixed length variable field with subfields. In RLIN it displays as part of the fixed field.

Detailed characteristics can be coded in the 007: Category of material "c", SMD, color, sound, etc.

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Fixed field for Electronic green journal as it would appear in OCLC so far:

```
Type: a  ELvl:   Srce: d  GPub:   Ctrl:   Lang:  eng
BLvl: s  Form: s  Conf: 0  Freq:   MRec:   Ctry:
S/L: 0  Orig: s  EntW:   Regl:   ISSN:   Alph:
Desc: a  SrTp:   Cont:   DtSt: c  Dates: 1994,9999

006      [m          d          ]
007      c $b r $d c $e n $f u
```

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### Sources of information

- Basis of the description (AACR2 12.0B1)
  - First or earliest issue for:
    - Title and statement of responsibility
    - Edition
    - Beginning numbering (last issue is the source for ending designation)
    - Publication (last issue for ending date)
  - All issues or parts for:
    - Series
    - Notes
    - Standard number and availability

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### Sources: Aggregator databases

- When the cataloger has access to a title available in several packages, base the description:
  - Publisher's site (ScienceDirect, KluwerOnline) when it contains the full text
  - Host or archiving site (Ingenta, Highwire). Prefer this site over the publisher's site when it contains the first issue (JSTOR) and publisher's site does not
  - Record for the print
  - Aggregations and databases (Proquest) which are article-based and do not maintain issue integrity
- In choosing between sites that present titles involved in a title change and those that don't, prefer the site that present both titles.

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### Chief source of information

- 9.0B1: The chief source of information for electronic resources is the resource itself. Take the information from formally presented evidence (e.g. title screen(s), main menus, program statements, initial display(s) of information, home page(s), the file header(s) including email "Subject:" lines, encoded metadata (e.g. TEI headers, HTML/XML meta tags) ...
- If the information presented in these sources varies in degree of fullness, prefer the source associated with the first or earlier issue (AACR2 12.0B1) that provides the most complete information (AACR2 9.0B1).

Slide 46

### Prescribed sources for title

- Common specific sources are:
  - contents screens of all volumes, or of individual issues
  - screens associated with individual issues: captions, cover image titles in graphic and PDF format serials
  - menu screens used for navigation and to access contents
  - presentations of other bibliographic information: mastheads, “about” pages, journal information pages
  - Internal sources such as the title in the HTML source code
  - journal home pages

Slide 47

### Title statement and source of title note

- Record
  - title proper
  - GMD [electronic resource]
  - the rest of the title statement
- Always give source of title (AACR2 9.1B2, 9.7B3), and source of edition statement if different from source of title (9.2B1)
- In a newly created record give date the source was viewed in a note

Slide 48

### Title Source Note (500)

Record an explicit indication of the provider in title source and description based on notes. Also record the file format if available in multiple formats.

500 Title from title screen (publisher's Web site, viewed Mar. 22, 2003).

500 Title from PDF caption ( viewed May 20, 2003).

500 Description based on: Vol. 5, no. 1 (Jan. 1995); title from contents (OCLC FirstSearch, viewed June 10, 2003).

Slide 49

### Record title variants (246)

"Make notes on titles by which a bibliographic resource is commonly known or on titles borne by the resource other than the title proper" -- AACR2 1.7B4

Give added title entries per LCRI 21.30J

Slide 50

**Variant titles continued**

Includes:

- Titles found on other screens or objects that serve a specific function, e.g.:
  - contents screens
  - navigation bars
  - source code or title bar
  - home page or other pages not selected as chief source
- Phrases containing introductory wording that were omitted from the title proper, per 1.1B1

Slide 51

**Variant titles continued**

Examples:

```

245 00 Emerging infectious diseases $h [electronic
resource] : $b EID.
246 30 EID
-----
245 00 Journal of extension $h [electronic resource].
246 1 $i Also known as: $a JOE
-----
245 00 Effector online $h [electronic resource].
246 1 $i File name: $a EFFON
-----
245 00 Word virtual $h [electronic resource].
246 1 $i Source code: $a WordVirtual.com
    
```

Slide 52

**Variant titles continued**

Example of variant title access for words omitted from title proper per 1.1B1:

```
245 00 Python journal $h [electronic resource].
246 1 $i Title on home page appears as: $a Welcome to
python journal
500 Title from home page.
```

Slide 53

**Variant titles continued**

When it is known that another aggregation or provider presents the same serial with a different title, a variant title can be given:

```
246 1 $i Issues from some providers have title:
$a ESR journal
```

Slide 54

### Main and added entries (1XX and 7XX)

- Make decisions about corporate body main and added entry in the same way as for serials in other formats following AACR2 Chapter 21 and relevant LCRIs.

710 2 University of Idaho. \$b Library.

Slide 55

### Aggregator/provider names (7XX)

- Don't make added entries (710/730) for aggregators or digitizers of serials distributed in multiple databases

Slide 56

**Record for Electronic green journal so far:**

```

Type: a  ELvl:   Srce: d  GPub:   Ctrl:   Lang:  eng
BLvl: s  Form: s  Conf: 0  Freq:   MRec:   Ctry:
S/L: 0  Orig: s  EntW:   Regl:   ISSN:   Alph:
Desc: a  SrTp: p  Cont:   DtSt: c  Dates: 1994,9999
006      [m      d      ]
007      c $b r $d c $e n $f u

245 00  Electronic green journal $h [electronic
resource].

246 1   $i Title on title bar: $a EGJ

500    Title from table of contents (publisher's Web site,
viewed June 22, 2003).

710 2   University of Idaho. $b Library.
    
```

Slide 57

### Uniform Title

- Add a uniform title when there is a title conflict with an unrelated serial per LCRI 25.5B
- Add a uniform title if the electronic version has the same title as the print, and the print has been cataloged first, following LCRI 25.5B
- Add a uniform title when the title ceases in one format (e.g. print) and is continued in another format with the same title

Slide 58

### Uniform Title

- Is there an existing record for the print version that has the same title proper *and* already has a uniform title?
- For the online version uniform title, use the qualifier from the print as the basis

Print uniform title:  
130 Journal of conflicting titles (New York, N.Y.)

Online uniform title:  
130 Journal of the conflicting titles (New York, N.Y. : Online)

Slide 59

### Uniform title examples

- Title matches that of its print (or other physical medium) counterpart:

```

130 0 Emerging infectious diseases (Online)
245 10 Emerging infectious diseases
      $h [electronic resource] : $b EID.
362 1
500 Description based on:
776 1 $t Emerging infectious diseases $x 1080-6040
      $w (DLC)sn 96648093 $w (OCoLC)31848353
    
```

Slide 60

### Conflict with another serial

- Title matches that of another unrelated serial in the database (use the appropriate qualifier as directed in LCRI 25.5B):

```

130 0    Etc. magazine (New York, N.Y.)
245 10  Etc. magazine $h [electronic
resource].

Uniform title was created because of a
conflict with an unrelated title:

245 00  Etc. magazine.
260     McAllen, Tex. : ...
    
```

Slide 61

### Various editions

- A serial published in various electronic editions (see CCM 31.11):

```

130 0    Academics in the news (National ed.)
245 10  Academics in the news $h [electronic resource].
250     National ed.

130 0    Academics in the news (International ed.)
245 10  Academics in the news $h [electronic resource].
250     International ed.
    
```

Slide 62

**Numbering (362, 500 fields)**

- “Numbering area” is the name for this area in the 2002 revision of AACR2
- Designation of the first and last issue, when in hand, is recorded in a formatted 362

Slide 63

**362 titles in packages**

The beginning date of the print version could be used to provide be information for justifying the fixed field beginning date.

```

130 0 Biological journal of the Linnean Society (Online)
245 10 Biological journal of the Linnean Society $h
      [electronic resource].
260 London : $b Published for ...
362 1 Print began with v. 1, no. 1 (Apr. 1969).
500 Description based on: Vol. 54, no. 2 (Feb. 1995);
      title from contents screen (Synergy, viewed May 30,
      2003).
    
```

Fixed field dates for this record:

Dates: 1969,9999

Slide 64

**Electronic green journal**

How should the numbering for the Electronic green journal be recorded?

362 field for Electronic green journal:

```
362 0 Vol. 1, issue 1 (June 1994)-
```

Slide 65

**Publication, distribution, etc. area  
(260 field)**

- Take place and publisher information from anywhere on an electronic serial but prefer the title source.
- When cataloging from the first or last issue include the publication date in the subfield c of field 260; otherwise, do not record it.

260 field for Electronic green journal:

```
260 [Moscow, Idaho] : $b University of  
Idaho Library, $c c1994-
```

Slide 66

### Frequency

- Record the current frequency in the 310 field, former frequencies in the 321 field as you would for serials in other formats

Slide 67

### Series statement and series added entries (4XX/8XX fields)

- Electronic serials may sometimes be issued in a series and these statements should be transcribed and given added entries as with other serial formats according to:
  - AACR2 1.6A-J / LCRI's General rules
  - 12.1B4, 12.6B1 / LCRI's Serial rules that apply to series
  - 21.2c /LCRI Title changes
  - 21.30L / LCRI Added entry for series

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### Note Area

- Required notes:
  - 500 Source of title
 

500 Title from table of contents (publisher's Web site viewed June 22, 2003).

500 Title from PDF title screen (JSTOR, viewed May 29, 2003).
  - 538 System requirements
    - Specify any unusual special hardware or software requirements
    - Only give requirements that apply to all versions

538 Mode of access note. (AACR2 9.7B1)

538 Mode of access: World Wide Web..

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### Note Area

- Other notes:
  - 506 Restrictions on access note. CONSER has agreed to generally not use this note for the national record. GPO will use it to specify information about resources classified as confidential. Subfield \$z of the 856 field is recommended for giving information about access restrictions, when needed.
  - 515 Numbering peculiarities.
 

515 Successive articles are uniquely identified by a manuscript number and date.

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### Note Area

- Other notes continued:
  - 516 Type of computer file or data. CONSER has decided to cease using this note, unless unusual information about file formats needs to be noted. Avoid recording terms such as: Text (electronic journal) which are too vague to be meaningful.
  - 520 Summary AACR2 12. 7B18 A brief summary is useful if the information doesn't appear elsewhere in the record.

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### Note Area

- Other notes continued:
  - 530 Additional physical form available. Used to note the existence of one or more versions in different physical formats.
  - In citing a version for which a separate record has been created, prefer to keep the note in field 530 general.

```
130 0 Emerging infectious diseases (Online)
245 10 Emerging infectious diseases $h
      [electronic resource] : $b EID.
530    Also issued in print.
776 1 $t Emerging infectious diseases $w (DLC)sn
      95007041 $w (OCoLC) 31848353
```

Slide 72

### Note Area

- Other notes continued:
  - 546 Language and script.
 

546 In English, French, German, Russian, and Turkish.

Slide 73

### Notes for Electronic green journal

500 Title from table of contents (publisher's Web site, viewed June 22, 2003).

520 A professional refereed publication devoted to disseminating information concerning sources on international environmental topics including: assessment, conservation, development, disposal, education, hazards, pollution, resources, technology, and treatment.

538 Mode of access: World Wide Web.

lide 74

### Subject analysis

Generally, treat e-serials like any other serial

Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH)  
*--Computer games, --Databases, --Electronic discussion groups, --Interactive multimedia, --Juvenile software, --Weblogs* are the only electronic **form** subdivisions

*--Computer network resources, --Computer programs, --Electronic information resources, --Electronic journals* are all **topical** subdivisions

Use print subdivisions (*--Periodicals, --Directories*)

Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)  
*--Electronic Journals* **was** used as a **form** subdivision from 1999-2001

Classification  
 Not required, but is useful in some local systems

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### ISSN for e-serials

- Current policy is separate ISSN for paper and online serials
- Publishers might be:
  - Printing multiple ISSN one labeled “print ISSN” and the other labeled “online ISSN”
  - Printing a single ISSN not labeled as print or online
- These may or may not be the correct ISSN

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## 022

- Search for authenticated ISSN records to identify which ISSN are being printed
- If multiple ISSN are labeled:
  - add the online ISSN to subfield "a"
  - add the print ISSN to subfield "y"
- If it is known that an ISSN is incorrect, record the ISSN in subfield "y" of the 022
- Otherwise record a single ISSN you find in subfield "a" of the 022

**Further notes on ISSN**

For search purposes, it would be helpful to record the ISSN the publisher is printing on the serial.

It may be possible to determine which ISSN are being printed by searching the utility for authenticated U.S. and Canadian ISSN records. The cataloger may be able to identify the ISSN for the print version on an authenticated ISSN record (042 nsdp or isds/c).

If the cataloger has access to ISSN Online (for information see <http://www.issn.org>) the ISSN can be checked in the international database of registered ISSN. This database contains ISSN registered by all ISSN centers.

If the ISSN have been labeled by the publisher “Print ISSN” and “Online ISSN”

- add the online ISSN to subfield “a” (Subfield a=Correct ISSN)
- add the print ISSN to subfield “y” (Subfield y = Incorrect ISSN )

If it is known that the publisher is printing an incorrect ISSN e.g. the ISSN of the print only, place the ISSN in subfield y of the 022. Subfield y can be repeated if necessary. Otherwise a single ISSN found on issues of the e-serial that doesn’t have a print version may be correct, perhaps assigned by an ISSN center other than the US Center or ISSN Canada. These can be placed in subfield a of the 022

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### Linking fields

- Provide linking notes as needed:
  - 775, 776, 770, 772, 780, 785, 787
- 530 note and field 776, used to link other physical formats.
- Other relationships can be identified as needed
  - Editions (775)
  - Supplements (770, 772)
  - Preceding/Succeeding titles (780, 785)
  - Non-specific relationships (787)

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### 776 is a commonly used link

- Examples showing reciprocal 776 links
  - Record for the print version:
 

```
245 00 Banks in insurance report.
530    Also issued online.
776 1 $t Banks in insurance report (Online) $x 1530-9991
      $w (OCoLC)44602754
```
  - Record for the online version:
 

```
130 0 Banks in insurance report (Online)
245 10 Banks in insurance report $h [electronic resource].
530    Also issued in print.
776 1 $t Banks in insurance report $x 8756-6079
      $w (OCoLC)14239346
```

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**776 links continued**

– Titles of online and print version differ- use of 730  
– Record for the print:

```
245 00 Directory of graduate research.
730 0   DGRweb.
776 08 $i Also issued online: $t DGRweb
       $w (DLC)sn 99034838 $w (OCoLC)42752026
```

– Record for the online version:

```
245 00 DGRweb $h [electronic resource].
730 0   Directory of graduate research.
776 08 $i Also issued in print: $t Directory of graduate
       research $w (DLC)sn 79003432 $w (OCoLC)5229212
```

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**780/785 Linking fields**

**Record for the earlier title:**

```
245 00 IAT infobits $h [electronic resource].
362 0   July 1993-no. 60 (June 1998).
785 00 $t CIT infobits $x 1521-9275
       $w (DLC)sn 98004828 $w(OCoLC)39912113
```

**Record for the later title:**

```
245 00 CIT infobits $h [electronic resource].
362 0   No. 1 (July 1998)-
780 00 $t IAT infobits $x 1071-5223
       $w (DLC)sn 93004265 $w (OCoLC)28692328
```

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### Electronic green journal: Links

- Our example was both a title change and a change of format.
  - Record for the online version:
 

```
245 00 Electronic green journal $h [electronic resource].
                780 00 $t Green library journal (Berkeley, Calif. : 1992)
                $x 1059-0838 $w (OCoLC)24563935
```
  - Record for the print version:
 

```
130 0 Green library journal (Berkeley, Calif. : 1992)
                245 10 Green library journal.
                785 00 $t Electronic green journal $x 1076-7975
                $w (OCoLC)30613816
```

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### Electronic Location and Access

- Record the URL for a remote access serial to cite the location of that serial in the 856 field. Use second indicator "0" to indicate that the URL is for the item cataloged.
 

```
856 40 $u http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/poet/
```
- CONSER practice: An 856 can be placed on a record for a print serial when there is an online version, regardless of whether the online version is separately cataloged or not. Use second indicator "1."
 

```
856 41 $u http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/poet/
```

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### Multiple locations: which and how many 856 fields?

- Institutional policies or the nature of the resource may require the recording of:
  - Institution specific URLs in the local database
  - Additional pages related to the serial (e.g. "How to subscribe for paid access page")
  - Mirror sites
  - Multiple access methods

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### Electronic Location and Access

- The 856 can be used to cite the location of partial contents of the resource cataloged, such as summaries, abstracts, or tables of contents. Second indicator "1" and subfield 3 are used to show this:

```
856 41 $3 Abstracts and index $u http://...
```

- For related resources that do not represent the serial cataloged, its online version, or a part of the serial. Use second indicator "2."

```
856 42 $z Publisher's home page: $u http://...
```

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### 856 and e-serial packages

- For serials contained in multiple packages, URLs from the different packages can be given in the aggregator-neutral record.
- If the contents of a serial are split among multiple providers (e.g. early issues maintained by one aggregator, the later issues by another):
  - Give the appropriate URL for each package
  - Explain holdings of each in \$3 of the 856 field

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### 856 fields for Electronic green journal

```

856 00  $3 E-mail subscription to receive
announcements and tables of contents of new
issues $u mailto:majordomo@uidaho.edu $f EGJ
$i subscribe egjtoc [your email address]

856 10  $u ftp://www.lib.uidaho.edu/pub/egj
$l anonymous $z Each issue is a separate file

856 40  $u
http://egj.lib.uidaho.edu/index.html
            
```

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**Record for Electronic green journal**

```
Type: a  ELvl:   Srce: d  GPub:   Ctrl:   Lang: eng
BLvl: s  Form: s  Conf: 0  Freq:   MRec:   Ctry: idu
S/L:  0  Orig: s  EntW:   Regl: x  ISSN:   Alph:
Desc: a  SrTp: p  Cont:    DtSt: c  Dates: 1994,9999

006      [m          d          ]
007      c $b r $d c $e n $f u

245 00  Electronic green journal $h [electronic resource].

246 1  $i Title on title bar: $a EGJ
260    [Moscow, Idaho] : $b University of Idaho Library, $c
1994-
310    Irregular
362 0  Vol. 1, issue 1 (June 1994)-
500    Title from table of contents (publisher's Web site,
viewed June 22, 2003).
```

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```
520  A professional refereed publication devoted to
disseminating information concerning sources on international
environmental topics including: assessment, conservation,
development, disposal, education, hazards, pollution,
resources, technology, and treatment.

538  Mode of access: World Wide Web.

650  0  Environmental sciences $x Information services $v
Periodicals.

710  2  University of Idaho. $b Library.

780  00 $t Green library journal (Berkeley, Calif. : 1992) $x
1059-0838 $w (OCoLC)24563935

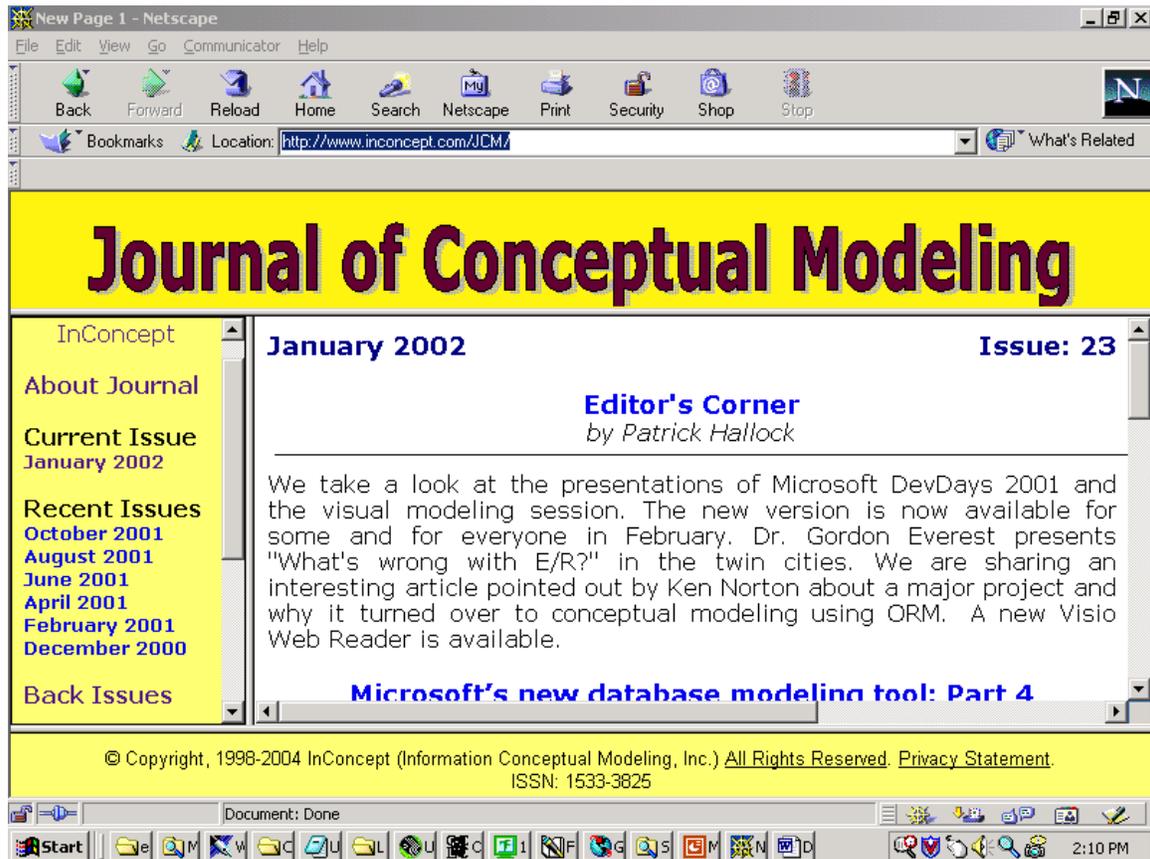
856 00 $3 E-mail subscription to receive announcements and
tables of contents of new issues $u mailto:
majordomo@uidaho.edu $f EGJ $i subscribe egjtoc [your email
address]

856 10 $u ftp://www.lib.uidaho.edu/pub/egj $l anonymous $z Each
issue is a separate file

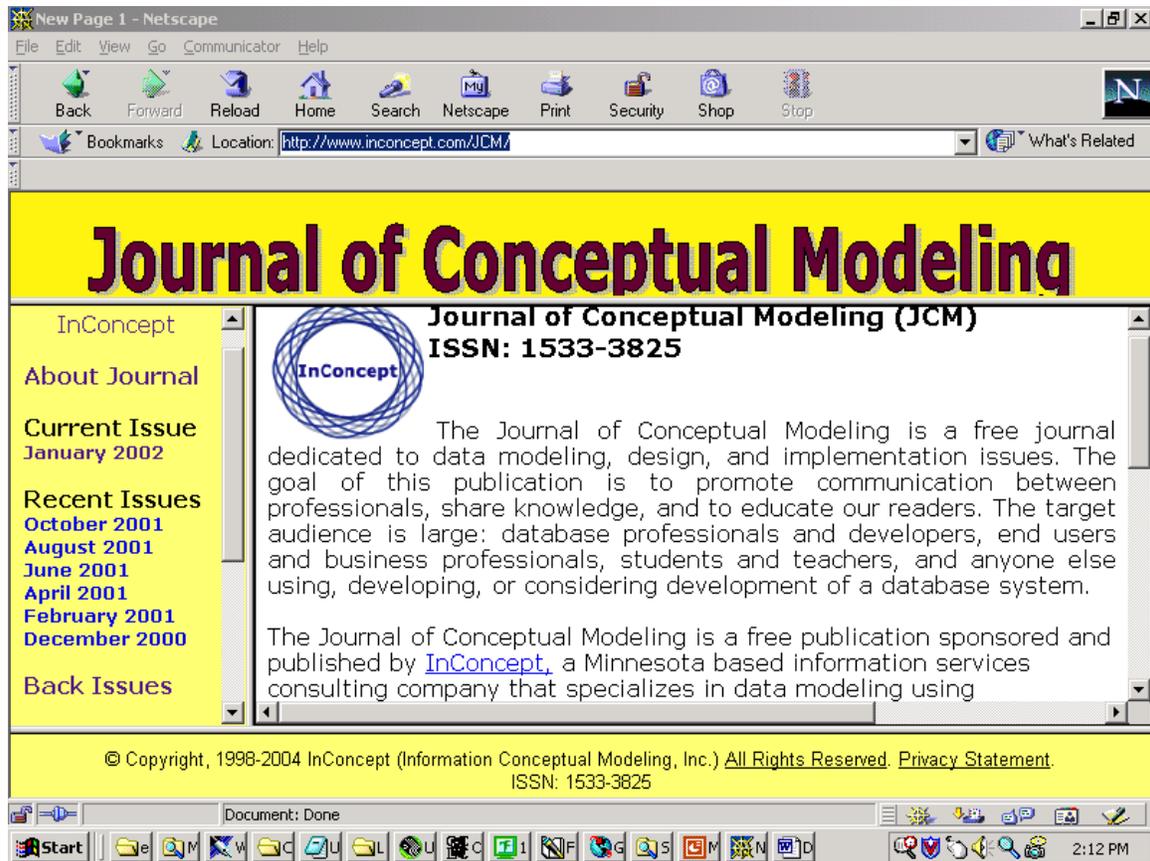
856 40 $u http://egj.lib.uidaho.edu/index.html
```

**SESSION 2 -- EXERCISES**

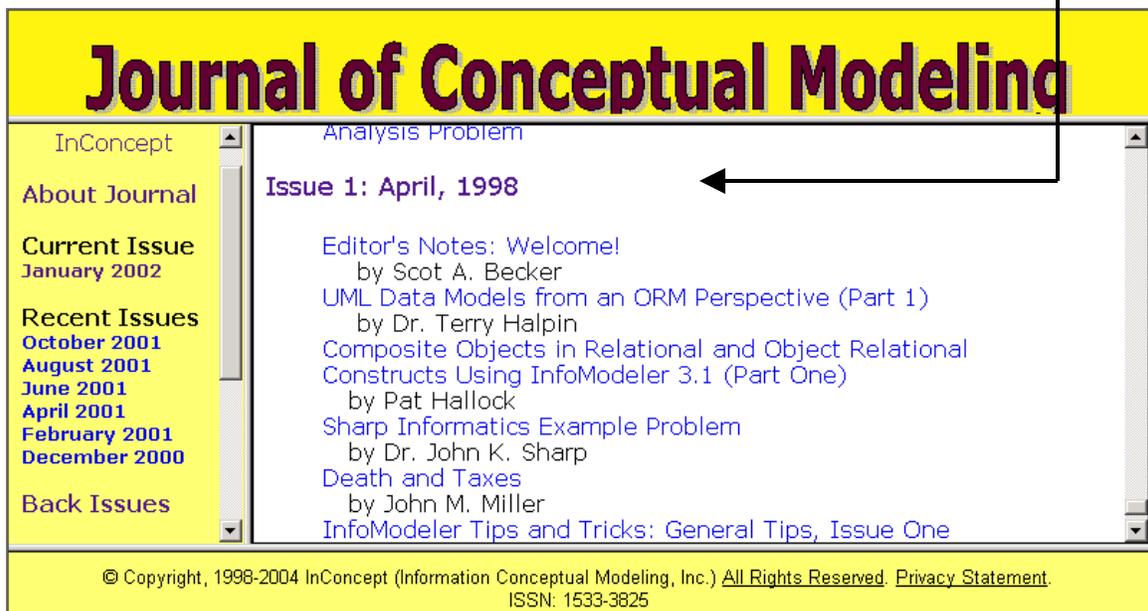
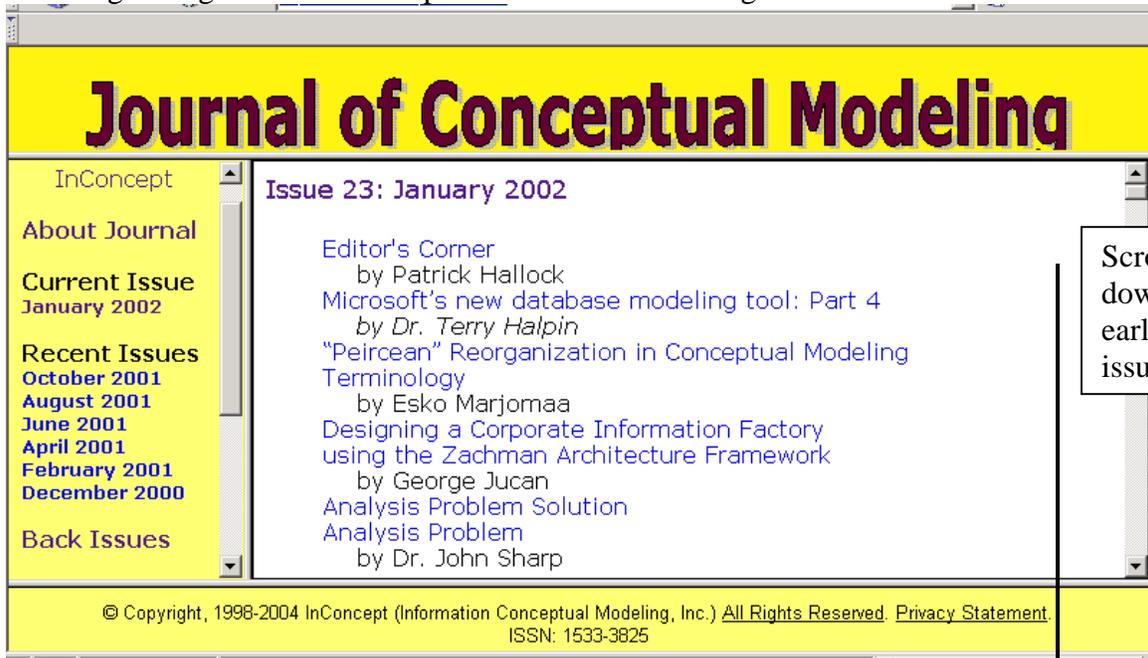
Use these surrogates to create a record for the following online only publication (there is no print version for this title). The publication uses a frames structure so the title remains in a frame at the top at all times. The contents are available in a frame on the left side of the screen. The URL <http://www.inconcept.com/JCM/> leads to the following screen:



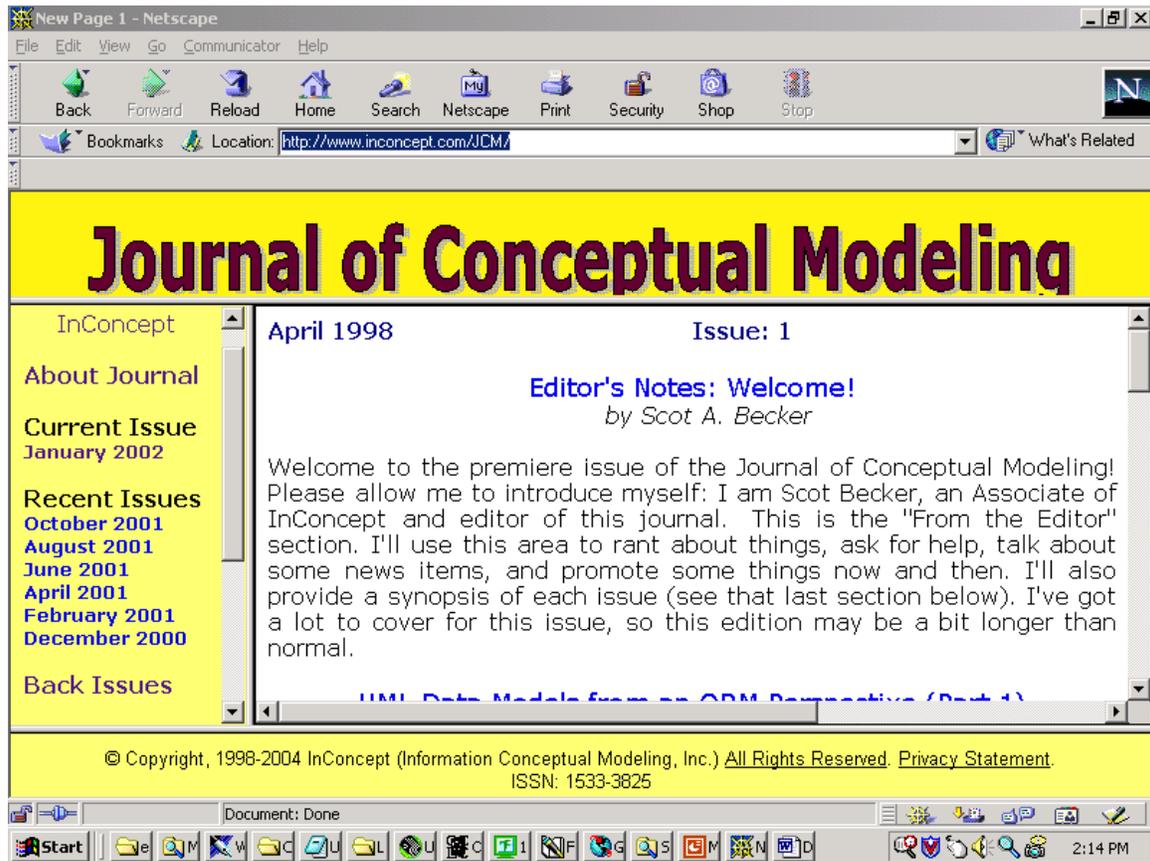
Clicking on the “**About Journal**” button shows the following information within the frames:



Clicking on the “**Back issues**” button allows the user to scroll through to find the earliest issue, starting from the most recent at the top of the scroll to the first issue at the bottom. Scrolling through the issues is represented in the following two screens

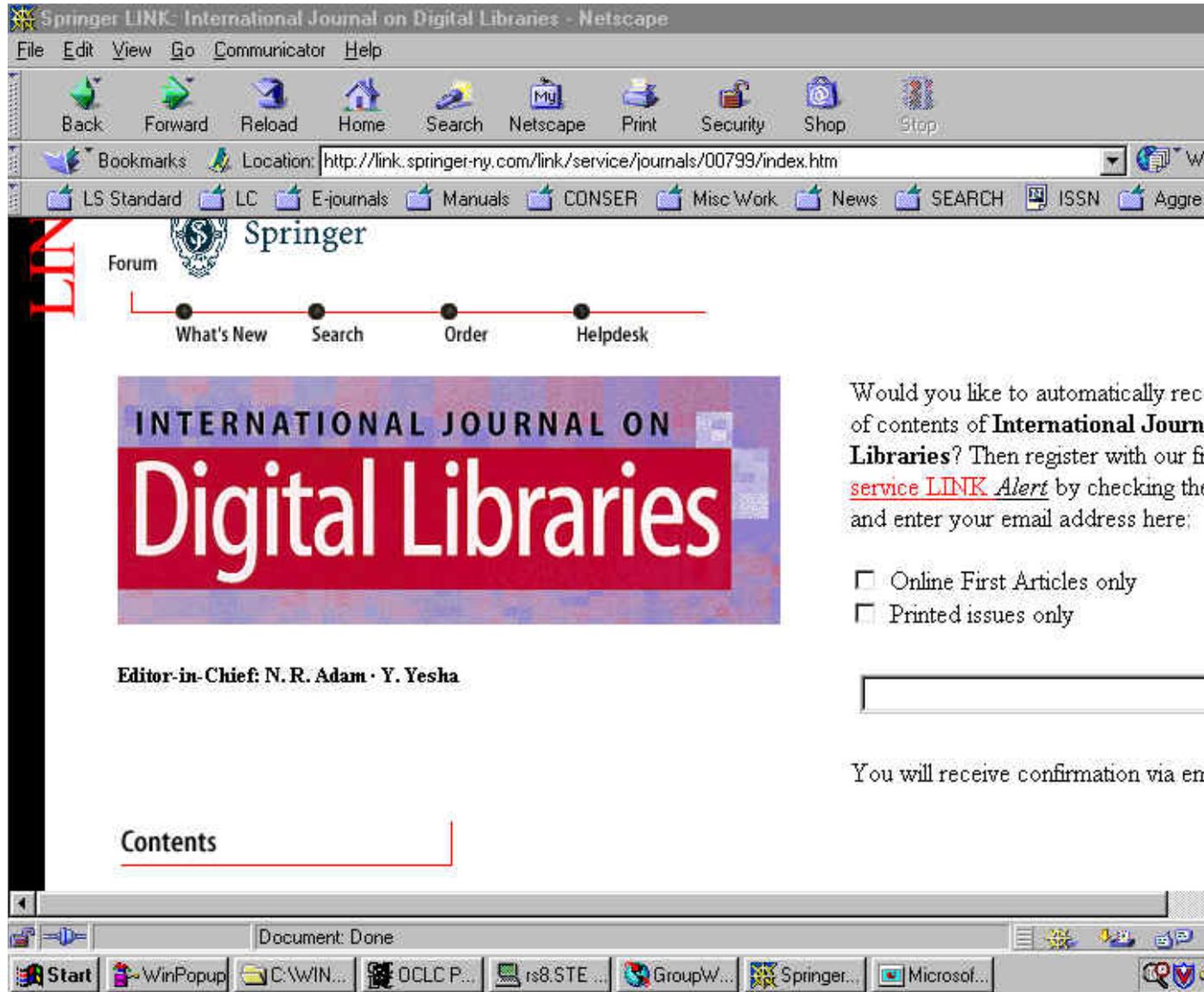


Clicking on the issue number and date leads to the first issue:



Provide as many descriptive elements as possible for the online version of this serial based on these surrogates. On the existing record for the print version, provide any appropriate fields.

Journal home page, click on “Contents” button to see available issues



Select earliest available issue from this contents screen.

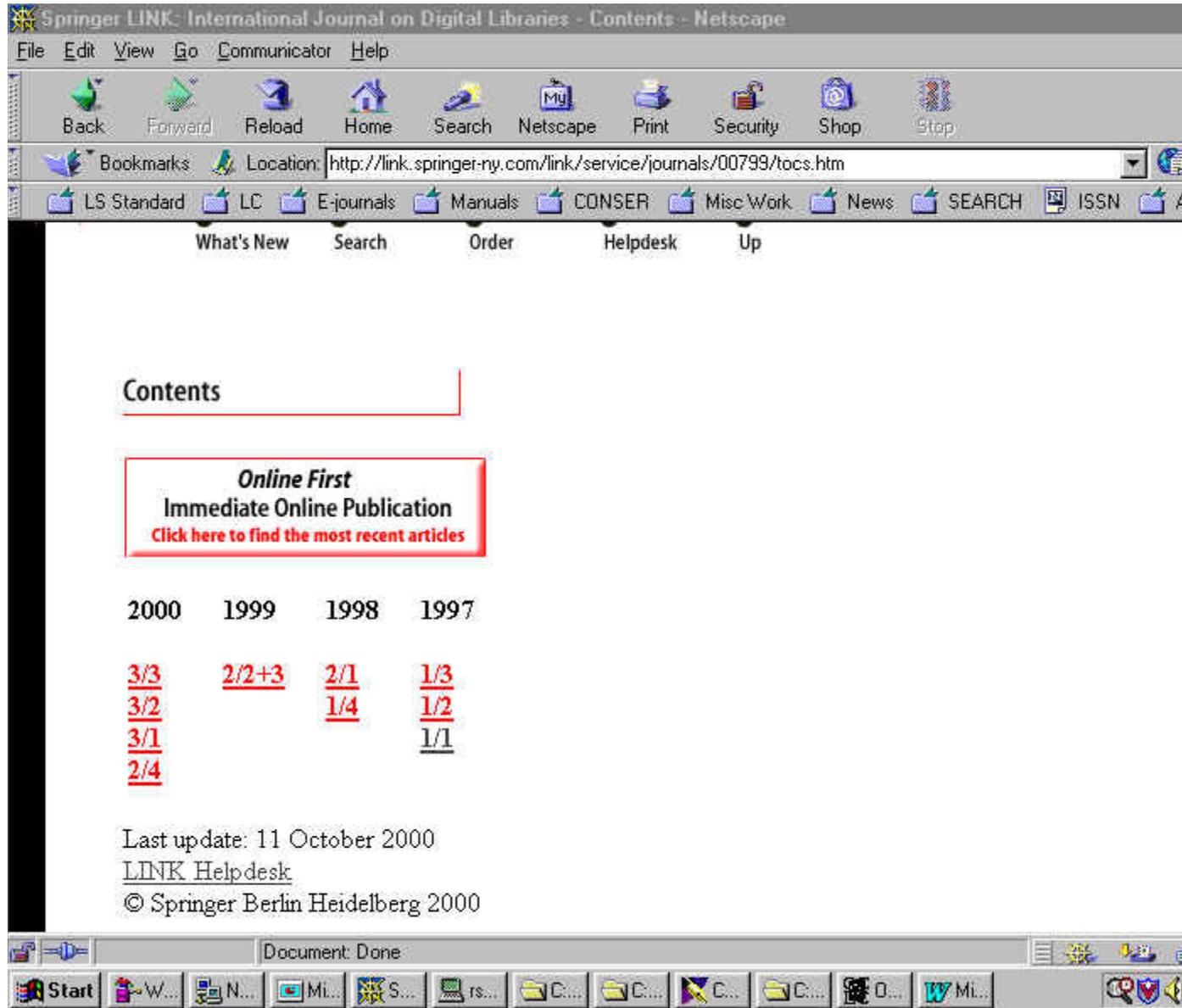
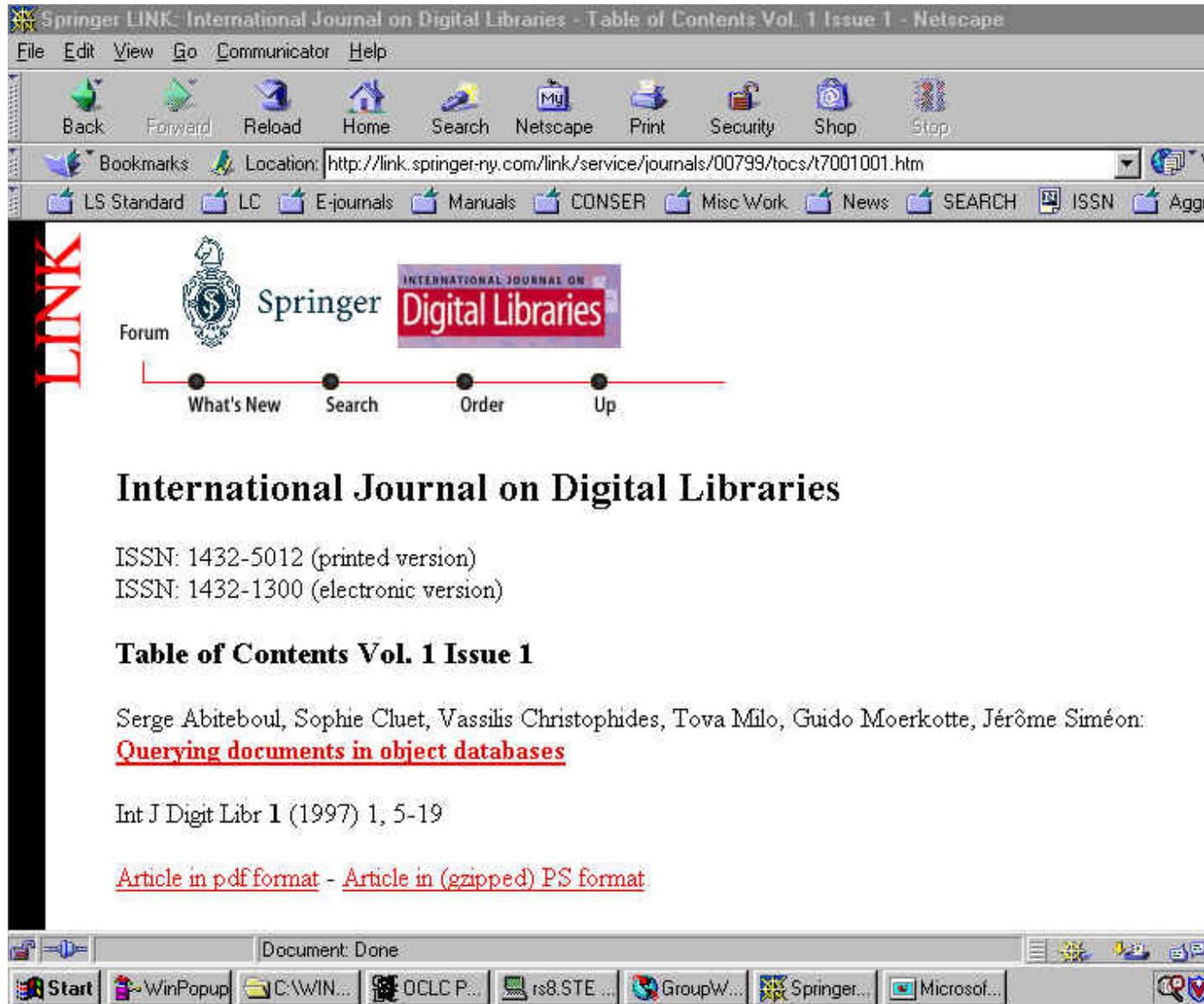


Table of contents vol. 1, issue 1. Clicking on the link for the article title below: *Querying documents in object databases*, leads to an abstract formatted in HTML. The full article is available only in PDF and gzipped PostScript file formats. The full articles are available only to subscribers.



**EXISTING RECORD FOR THE PRINT VERSION**

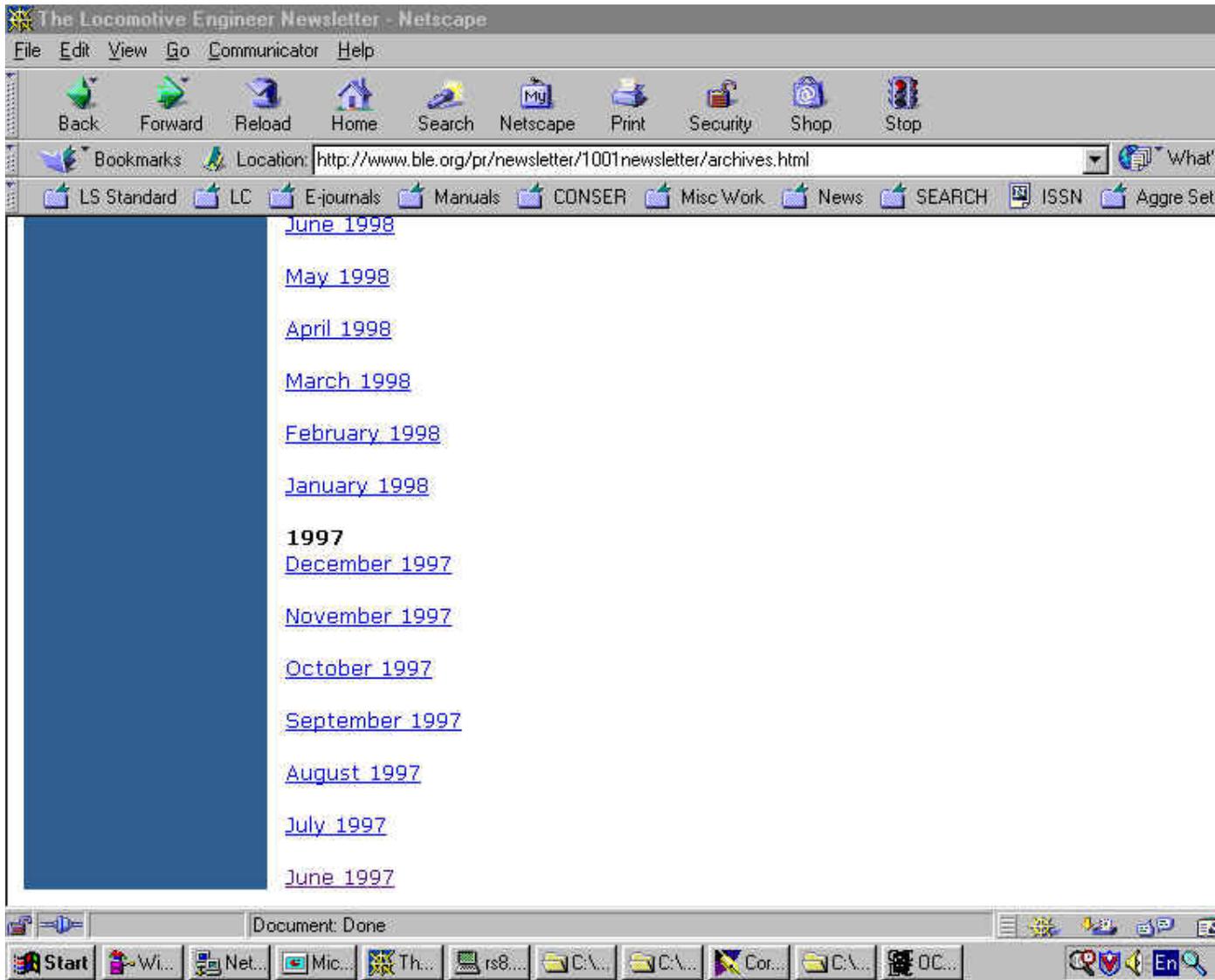
OCLC: 37716090                      Rec stat:        c  
 Entered: 19971001                  Replaced:        20000218                  Used:        20011016  
 Type: a        ELvl:                  Srce:                  GPub:        Ctrl:                  Lang: eng  
 BLvl: s        Form:                  Conf: 0                  Freq: q        MRec:                  Ctry: gw  
 S/L: 0        Orig:                  EntW:                  Regl: r        ISSN:                  Alph:  
 Desc: a        SrTp: p                  Cont:                  DtSt: c        Dates: 1997,9999

022        1432-5012  
 030        IJDIFR  
 050 00    ZA4080 \$b .I58  
 245 00    International journal on digital libraries.  
 246 30    Digital libraries  
 260        Berlin ; \$a New York : \$b Springer, \$c 1997-  
 300        v. : \$b ill. ; \$c 28 cm.  
 310        Quarterly  
 362 0     Vol. 1, no. 1 (Apr. 1997)-  
 500        Title from cover.  
 650 0     Digital libraries \$v Periodicals.  
 650 0     Information storage and retrieval systems \$v Periodicals.  
 936        Vol. 2, no. 1 (Oct. 1998) LIC

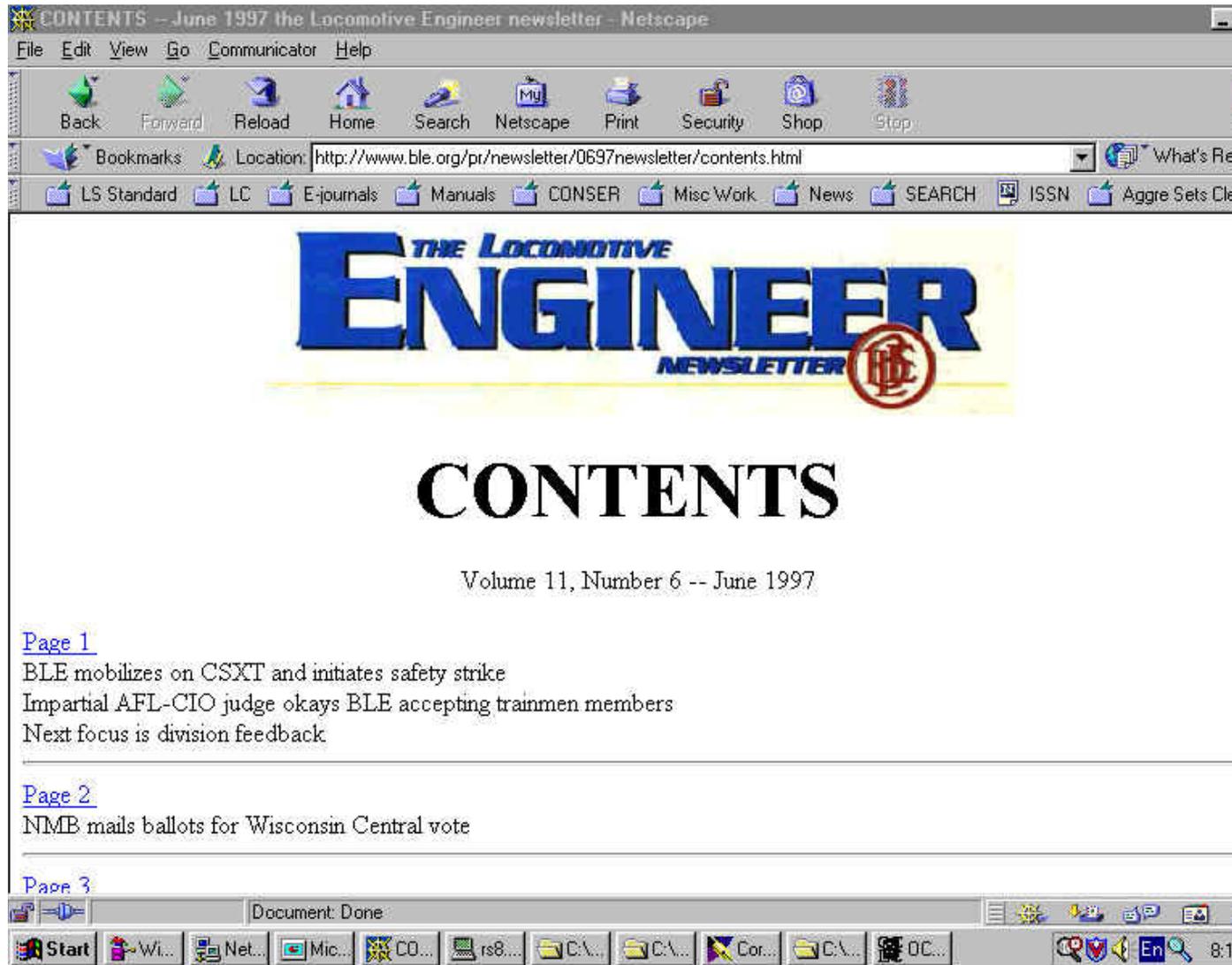
The Locomotive engineer newsletter is an online version of a printed serial. URL: <http://www.ble.org/pr/newsletter/1001newsletter/archives.html> leads to an Archive page showing all available issues. Most of the 2001 issues, but not all, are available in both HTML and PDF format. Some of the 2001 issues have broken links to the PDF versions, making them unavailable in PDF format. All other issues are HTML only.



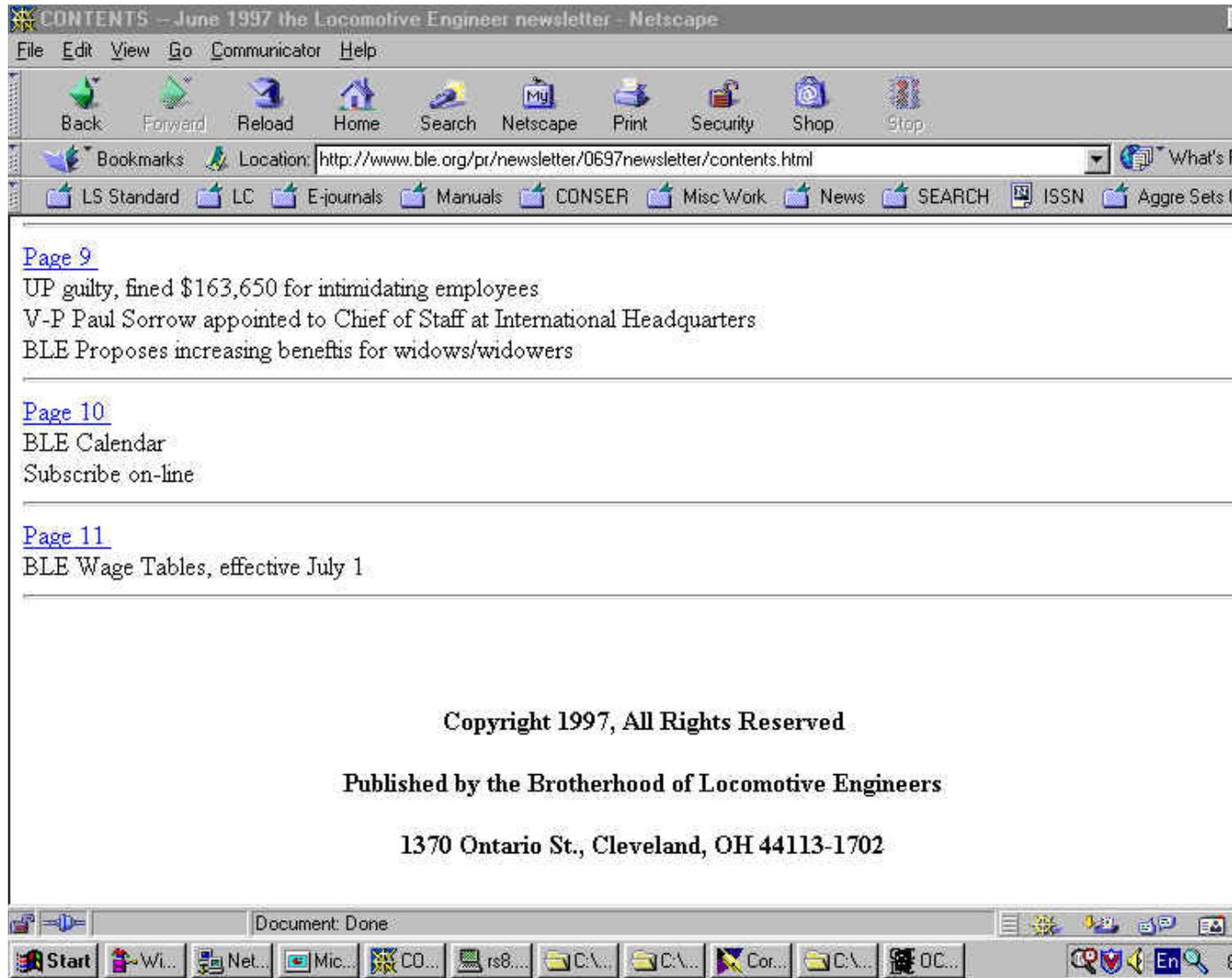
Scrolling down, the earliest available issue of the online version is found on the archive page.



The table of contents of the earliest available online issue is displayed below:



The foot of the table of contents screen of the June 1997 issue:



**EXISTING RECORD FOR THE PRINT VERSION**

OCLC: 17933232                      Rec stat:     c  
 Entered:     19880510               Replaced: 19950427               Used:     19981106  
 Type: a     ELvl: 7               Srce: d   GPub:               Ctrl:               Lang: eng  
 BLvl: s     Form:               Conf: 0   Freq: m               MRec:               Ctry: ohu  
 S/L: 0     Orig:               EntW:     Regl: r               ISSN: 1               Alph: a  
 Desc: a     SrTp: p               Cont:     DtSt: c               Dates: 1987,9999

022 0     0898-8625 \$y 00245747  
 042     nsdp  
 210 0     Locomot. eng. newsl.  
 222 4     The Locomotive engineer newsletter  
 245 04     The Locomotive engineer newsletter.  
 246 13     Locomotive engineer  
 260     Cleveland, OH : \$b Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers,  
 265     Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, BLE Bldg., 1365  
 Ontario St., Cleveland, OH 44114  
 300     v.  
 310     Monthly  
 362 1     Began in 1987.  
 500     Description based on: Vol. 2, no. 4 (Apr. 1988); title  
 from caption.  
 710 2     Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (U.S.)  
 780 00     \$t Locomotive engineer \$w (DLC)sn 7801600

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**SESSION 3**

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**Session 3 – Aggregations and Packages**

- *What kinds of e-serial aggregations and packages are available?*
- *How can libraries provide access to the titles or content in these packages?*

Slide 100

**Aggregations**

A collection of publications in electronic form, usually full-text versions of print journals

Some aggregations are stable and well maintained.  
Examples: Project Muse, JSTOR

Some aggregations are “tutti-frutti surprise”  
Examples: Lexis/Nexis, Proquest

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### Stable Aggregations

- The titles have a common element (usually publisher)
- Each title has complete full-text (or if not complete, known differences are made clear)
- Browsable because collection is organized by title and issue
- Aggregator maintains a stable title list
- There is a close correspondence between print and online
- Aggregator notifies subscriber of changes to collection

Compare this to:

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### *Tutti-Frutti* Aggregations

- Aggregator databases (full-text indexes)
- Often have subject orientation representing many publishers
- Large and amorphous collections
- Individual titles come and go depending on database providers arrangement with publisher
- Not browsable (lacks title and/or issue-level web pages)
- Lacks complete full-text coverage (full-text for some articles but not others)
- Content may include monographs, reference books, newspapers and pamphlets

Most packages are somewhere on a continuum between stable/well-maintained and tutti-frutti

Slide 103

## Aggregations

**How are you providing access to electronic journal packages in your library?**

Slide 104

## Aggregations and the OPAC

The library catalog should provide users with a record of all selected and available material regardless of format.

Users expect aggregator database titles to appear in the catalog.

Conventional cataloging could solve the problems of aggregations, but most of today's cataloging departments don't have the resources to provide access

Slide 105

### Access to Aggregations

- In addition to access through the OPAC, consideration should be given to alternative access environments:
  - Through web lists, databases and gateways
  - Transparently from online indexes and databases

Slide 106

### Access -- Traditional Cataloging

Titles individually cataloged following the same procedures as for other serials

Advantages

- Benefits of complete MARC records
- Consistency within the catalog
- OCLC records may be available for popular aggregations

Disadvantages

- Cataloging not timely when aggregations larger than a couple hundred titles
- Records are more prone to maintenance/deletion

Slide 107

## Access -- The Single-Record Approach

### Advantages

- Benefits of complete print serial records
- Doesn't require cataloging expertise
- Staff can process larger packages in a more timely fashion

### Disadvantages

- Cataloging still required for those titles not already held in print
- Loss of access points and description specific to the electronic version
- Maintenance difficult for *tutti-frutti* packages

Slide 108

## Access – Aggregator Record Sets

Records for a particular aggregator provided by the aggregator or purchased from a service

### Considerations

- Record completeness
- Updates and maintenance
- Cost
- Relation to records already in your catalog
- Exit strategy

*If your library's subscription to 1800 Proquest titles is cancelled, how are you going to get those records and links out of your catalog tomorrow??*

Slide 109

### Access -- Local Scripting

Minimal records created by the library from vendor-supplied title/ISSN listing

Advantage

- Provides online access to large packages for which no record set is available

Disadvantages

- Individual libraries must do the work themselves
- Vendor-supplied listings usually don't include "catalog" access points (subject, corporate body) or title history
- If ISSN not available, difficult to consolidate records

Slide 110

### Access – Title Lists

- In the beginning, e-serial access was provided through alphabetic lists on web pages
- Alphabetic browse lists are still popular
- The underlying data may not be an HTML list, but a database generating HTML
- If unable to provide online access through the catalog, this may be the only option for access

Slide 111

### Access – Separate Database

Creation and maintenance of a separate database of a library's aggregator serial title coverage

Advantage

- Requires no cataloging resources

Disadvantages

- Users must consult two sources to determine serial title holdings
- Duplicates efforts to provide catalog access (if not recycling catalog data)
- Individual libraries must do the work themselves
- Possibly no subject or corporate body access

*Note: Access through a separate database is not a substitute for catalog access, but can be a wonderful enhancement*

Slide 112

### Access – Vendor Solutions

Vendor solutions cover a range of possibilities including :

- Printed lists
- Title and holdings data
- Record sets
- Searchable scanned tables of contents
- More sophisticated online access
- Management information

Vendors include Serials Solutions, TDNet, 1Cate, SFX

Slide 113

### Access – OpenURL

- OpenURL is an “actionable” URL that transports resource metadata
- OpenURL standard is designed to support access from an information resource (*source*) to library service components (*targets*)
- A link server parses the elements of an OpenURL and provides the appropriate services that have been identified by the library

Slide 114

### Access – OpenURL Example

Record describing journal article in citation database:

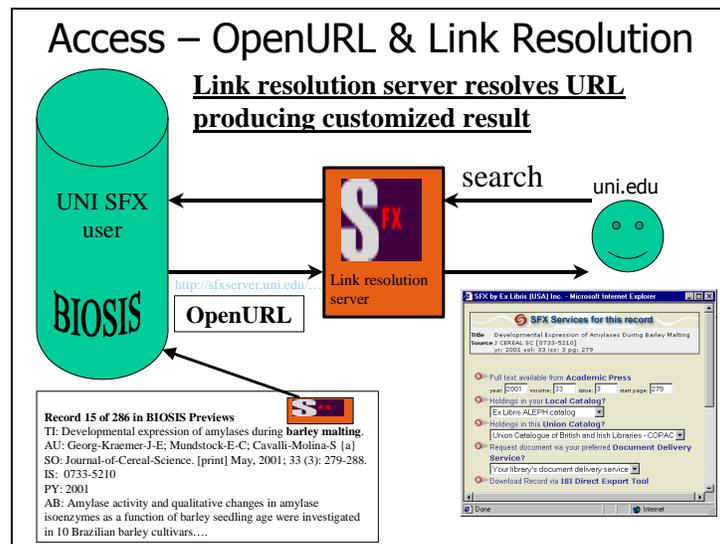
AU	Smith, Paul
ISSN	1234-5678
VOLUME	12
ISSUE	3
PAGES	1-8
PY	1998
DBASE	BIOSIS

Service component

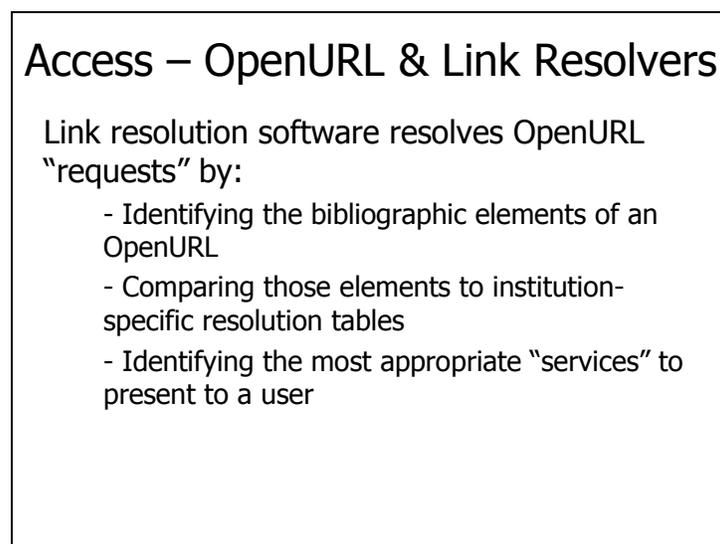
Resource identification

<http://sfxserver.uni.edu/sfxmenu?sid=Provider1:BIOSIS&genre=article&issn=1234-5678&volume=12&issue=3&spage=1&epage=8&date=1998&aualast=Smith&aufirst=Paul>

Slide 115



Slide 116



Slide 117

## Access – OpenURL & Link Resolvers

### Link resolution software

- Is customizable
- Takes development time and effort
- Requires *both* the source (database) and target (e-journal packages, library catalogs) to be OpenURL compliant

See reading list for more information about OpenURL

Slide 118

## Aggregations -- Summary

- There are a number of ways that access can be provided to serials in packages and aggregations
- Depending on your mix of packages and titles, there might be one solution or several solutions
- Libraries should include catalog access, but must also think beyond the catalog

**ACCESS, ACCESS, ACCESS!!**

**SESSION 4**

Slide 119

**Session 4 – Online versions**

- *How is the single record approach applied to remote electronic serials that are also available in a print version?*
- *How can specialized cataloging practices be used to catalog digital serials?*

Slide 120

**Single Record Approach**

- Libraries may note information about the electronic version on the record for the print publication rather than separately cataloging the electronic version
- This is not a multiple versions record
- Generally, libraries only use for titles they hold in print, but can also be used if library doesn't hold the print version

Slide 121

### Single record approach – Advantages

- Patron/public service staff convenience
- Generally cheaper to catalog
- More timely access
- Fewer records to maintain

Slide 122

### Single record approach – Disadvantages

- Difficult to search for electronic versions because of loss of electronic descriptive information and the proper GMD
- If records sets are available, may be cheaper to load separate records
- Resource sharing issues

Slide 123

### Single record approach – Factors

Single record approach works well when

- Online version contains enough original content that it can act as a surrogate or substitute for the original
- Online version only contains selections (e.g., TOC, abstracts) and thus more efficient to use the single record approach

Separate records should be used when

- There are significant differences between print and online content
- Library wants separate records for identification purposes or other local considerations

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### Additional factors

- **Record set availability**
- **Collection development issues**
- **Staffing levels and expertise**
- **Local workflows and practices**
- **Your OPAC**
- **Vendor-supplied services**
- **User needs**

Slide 125

**Single Record Approach – MARC tagging**

**Add to the record for the print version:**

- **530 - Note availability of online version**
- **740 - Title added entry (or 7XX author/title added entry) when the title of the online version differs**
- **856 - Online version location (usually URL)**
- **776 \$t \$x - If a separate ISSN has been assigned to the online version**
- **007 – Computer file characteristics *{optional}***

Slide 126

**Single Record Approach - Example**

```
Type: a   ELvl: I   Srce: d   GPub:      Ctrl:      Lang: eng
BLvl: s   Form:     Conf: 0   Freq: q   MRec:      Ctry: cau
S/L: 0   Orig:      EntW:     Regl: r   ISSN: 1   Alph: a
Desc: a   SrTp: p   Cont:     DtSt: c   Dates: 19uu,9999
```

007 c \$b r \$d c \$e n \$f u *{optional}*

245 00 ARC news / \$c Environmental Systems Research Institute.  
 260 Redlands, Calif. : \$b Environmental Systems Research  
 Institute  
 300 v. : \$b ill. ; \$c 43 cm.  
 310 Quarterly  
 500 Description based on: Summer/Fall 1987; title from  
 caption.  
 530 Selected articles from recent issues are also available  
 on the World Wide Web.  
 710 2 Environmental Systems Research Institute (Redlands,  
 Calif.)  
 856 41 \$u <http://www.esri.com/news/arcnews/arcnews.html>

Slide 127

### GPO Single Record Tagging

GPO follows the single record approach with some differences

- 856 will always be a PURL and will often have an extensive public note

```
856 40 $u http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS1645 $z scroll down
listing for "Distillate Watch"; then click on desired table
name to view latest issue (for past issues, click on
"Historical")
```

- 538 Mode of access note includes the URL at the time the record was created. GPO does not change this note if the URL changes, but it does relink the GPO PURL appearing in the 856 field to the latest URL in its PURL server.

```
538 Mode of access: Internet from the EIA web site. Address as
of 10/28/97: http://www.eia.doe.gov/%5Fgas/petroleum/
pet%5Fframe.html; current access is available via PURL.
```

Slide 128

### Separate record approach – MARC Tagging

If separate records are created, maintenance may be necessary on the print record:

- **530 - Note availability of online version**
- **730 - Title added entry (or 7XX author/title added entry) when the title of the online version differs**
- **776 – Link to online version record**
- **856 - Online version location (usually URL) in the OCLC master record**

*Note:* Adding the 856 to the OCLC print record is to facilitate libraries following the single record approach

Slide 129

**Separate record approach – Example**

**Online version record:**

```

Type: a   ELvl:      Srce: d   GPub: f   Ctrl:      Lang: eng
BLvl: s   Form: s   Conf: 0   Freq: q   MRec:      Ctry: gau
S/L: 0   Orig: s   EntW:      Regl: x   ISSN: 1   Alph: a
Desc: a   SrTp: p   Cont:      DtSt: c   Dates: 1995,9999
006      [m       d f       ]
007      c $b r $d c $e n $f u
022 0   1080-6059
130 0   Emerging infectious diseases (Online)
245 10 Emerging infectious diseases $h [electronic resource] : $b EID.
246 30 EID
260     Atlanta, GA : $b National Center for Infectious Diseases, $c
[1995]-
310     Four times a year
362 0   Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan.-Mar. 1995)-
500     Title from caption of ASCII version.
530     Also issued in print.
538     Mode of access: World Wide Web.
710 2   National Center for Infectious Diseases (U.S.)
776 1   $t Emerging infectious diseases $x 1080-6040 $w (DLC) 96648093
856 40 $u http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/eid/index.htm
    
```

Slide 130

**Separate Record Approach - Example**

**Print version record:**

```

Type: a   ELvl:      Srce: d   GPub: f   Ctrl:      Lang: eng
BLvl: s   Form:      Conf: 0   Freq: q   MRec:      Ctry: gau
S/L: 0   Orig:      EntW:      Regl: x   ISSN: 1   Alph: a
Desc: a   SrTp: p   Cont:      DtSt: c   Dates: 1995,9999
010      96-648093
022 0   1080-6040
245 00 Emerging infectious diseases.
260     Atlanta, GA : $b National Center for Infectious Diseases,
$c [1995]-
300     v. : $b ill. ; $c 28 cm.
310     Four times a year
362 0   Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan.-Mar. 1995)-
500     Title from cover.
530     Also issued online.
710 2   National Center for Infectious Diseases (U.S.)
776 1   $t Emerging infectious diseases (Online) $x 1080-6059
856 41 $u http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/eid/index.htm
    
```

Slide 131

**Another Option: Cloning an e-serial record  
from the print record**

- CONSER never approved the use of LCRI 1.11A for the cataloging of online reproductions
- Guidelines for the aggregator-neutral approach include using the record for the printed version as a source for a record for the electronic version.
- E-serial records can be cloned from the print record

Slide 132

**Why use the print record as a  
source?**

- Records for large scale scanning projects can be created quickly by cloning print version record
- Can be used when original cataloging might be difficult (i.e., unfamiliar languages) and good quality records are available for cloning

Slide 133

### When To Clone Print records?

Cloning can be used when:

- The content for an earlier or later title is published on a website that doesn't present that title or otherwise represent the title history

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### How To Clone

Clone the following bibliographic data from the record for the original work:

- *title and statement of responsibility*
- *edition*
- *material (or type of publication) specific details*
- *publication, distribution, etc.*
- *physical description*
- *series*

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**Record Elements**

Add the following information:

- Fixed field: Form of item (*Form s*)
- Form of original (Orig s)
- 006 m d
- 007 c \$b r \$d c \$e n
- 245 \$h [electronic resource]
- 500 Title from print version record.
- 530 Also issued in print.
- 856 with online access information

Slide 136

**Cloned Record Example**

```

Type: a   ELvl: I   Srce: d   GPub:      Ctrl:      Lang: chi
BLvl: s   Form: s   Conf: 0   Freq: w   MRec:      Ctry: cc
S/L: 0   Orig: s   EntW:      Regl: r   ISSN:      Alph:
Desc: a   SrTp: p   Cont:      DtSt: d   Dates: 2004,9999
006      m       d
007      c $b r $d m $e n
130 0    Clinical trials (London, England : Online)
245 10   Clinical trials $h [electronic resource].
260      London : $b Arnold
310      Bimonthly
362 1    Print began with v. 1, no. 1 (Feb. 2004).
500      Title from print version record.
530      Also issued in print.
538      Mode of access: World Wide Web.
650 0    Clinical trials $v Periodicals.
650 12   Clinical Trials $v Periodicals.
776 1    $t Clinical trials (London, England) $x 1740-7745
        $w (DLC) 2004256012 $w (OCoLC)54672426
856 40   http://www.ingenta.com/journals/browse/arn/ct
    
```

Slide 137

### Online Versions -- Summary

- The single-record approach can provide economical and timely catalog access to online serials
- A record for an e-serial can be based on the record for the print version.

**SESSION 5**

Slide 138

**Session 5 – Resource Changes  
that Affect Cataloging**

- What are the most common changes to a resource that affect the cataloging of an e-serial?***
- What policies and practices have been developed to describe these changes?***

Slide 139

**Common changes**

- Change of online location**
- Change of format**
- Title change**

Slide 140

### Change of location

- Online access to Web resources *through a Web catalog* is generally provided by a URL in the MARC 856 field
- Libraries rely on several methods to identify when URLs have changed, including:
  - Link checking (automated or manual)
  - Reports from catalog users
  - Reports from publishers
- Library staff must edit the catalog record to provide current access

Slide 141

### Change of location - PURL

#### Persistent Uniform Resource Locator

A URL which instead of pointing directly to a Web resource, points to an intermediate resolution service that redirects the browser to the resource's current URL

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### Change of location – PURL Example

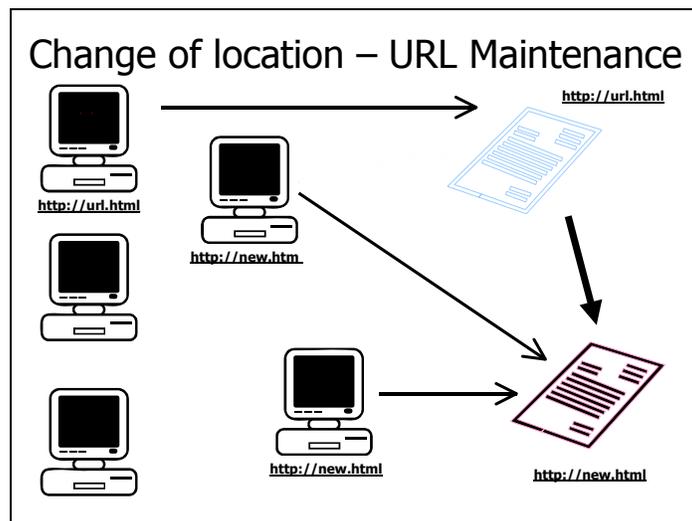
- GPO uses PURLs to provide access to Web resources

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS2039>

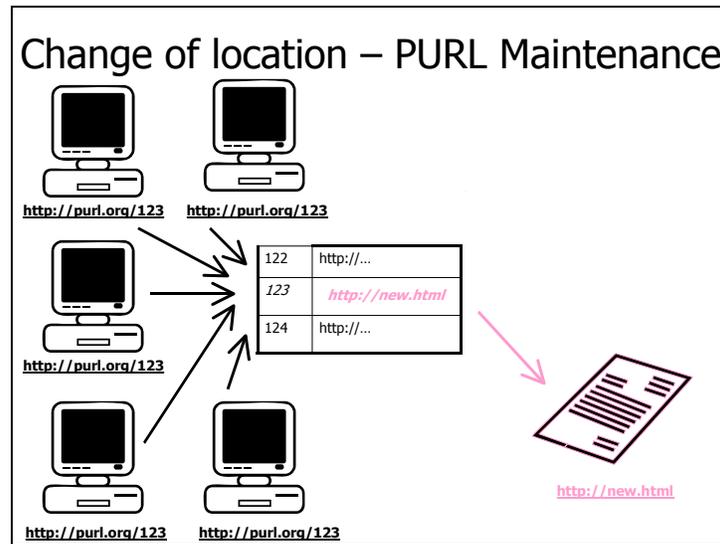
LPS2037	<a href="#">http://...</a>
LPS2038	<a href="http://ma.water.usgs.gov/camb72.pdf">http://ma.water.usgs.gov/camb72.pdf</a>
LPS2039	<a href="http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/eid/index.htm">http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/eid/index.htm</a>
LPS2040	<a href="http://www.dwtcm.wr.usgs.gov/pugt/index.html">http://www.dwtcm.wr.usgs.gov/pugt/index.html</a>
LPS2041	<a href="#">http://...</a>

<http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/eid/index.htm>

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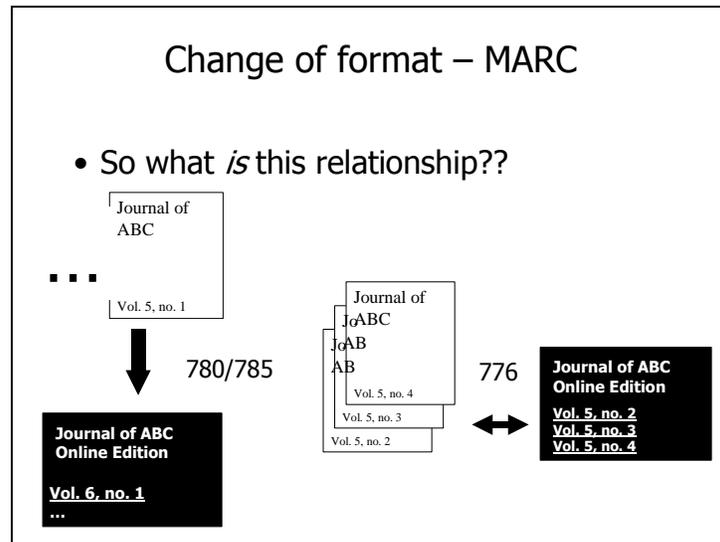
Slide 145

Change of location -- PURLs

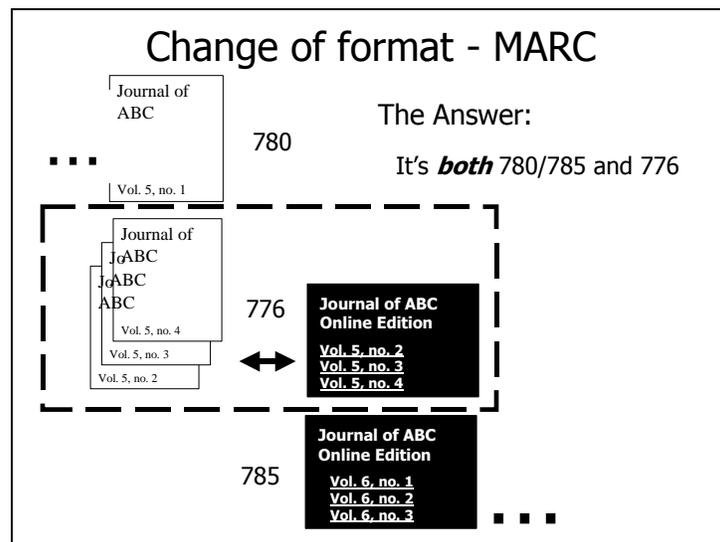
- Advantages
  - There is a single URL which will always be associated with a particular Web resource, thus
  - There is no need for catalog record maintenance as URL maintenance happens in the resolution table
- Disadvantages
  - URL maintenance must still happen
  - Only authorized entity can update resolution table



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Slide 150

### Change of format – CONSER practice

- Relationship is both 776 & 780/785, *however....*
- When the same two serial records have multiple relations, CONSER practice is to use the primary linking entry field (780/785) and to note the specifics of the relationship

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### Change of format – CONSER practice

**Record for the print version:**

245 00 Journal of ABC.  
 362 0 Vol. 1, no. 1-vol. 5, no. 4.  
 530 Issues for v. 5, no. 2-v. 5, no. 4 also available  
 online; later issues only available online.  
 785 10 \$t Journal of ABC (Online ed.)

**Record for the online version:**

130 0 Journal of ABC (Online ed.)  
 245 10 Journal of ABC \$h [electronic resource].  
 250 Online ed.  
 362 1 Electronic coverage as of Jan. 13, 1999: Vol. 5, no. 2-  
 500 Description based on: Vol. 5, no. 2; title from  
 journal home page (viewed Jan. 13, 1999).  
 580 Beginning with v. 6, no. 1, issued in online format  
 only.  
 780 10 \$t Journal of ABC

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### Title changes

- Apply the principle of successive entry cataloging
- Three models for e-serial title changes
  - Separate sites/URLs for earlier & later titles
  - Same site/URL for earlier & later titles, but earlier title still appearing on issues
  - Same site/URL for earlier & later titles, but any occurrence of earlier title identity has disappeared (*"The Case of the Disappearing Title"*)

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### Title change – Separate sites

See Also  
Journal of High Resolution Chromatography

Available Issues - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Forward Stop Refresh Home Search Favorites History Mail Print Edit

Address http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/jtoc?ID=5008460

---

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**Available Issues**

 **Journal of High Resolution Chromatography**

Online ISSN: 1521-4168 Print ISSN: 0935-6304

**Journal of High Resolution Chromatography**

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**2000**

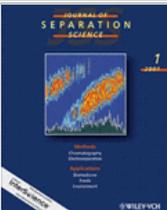
- [Volume 23 Issue 12](#) (December 2000)
- [Volume 23 Issue 11](#) (November 2000)
- [Volume 23 Issue 10](#) (October 2000)
- [Volume 23 Issue 9](#) (September 2000)
- [Volume 23 Issue 7-8](#) (August 2000)
- [Volume 23 Issue 6](#) (June 2000)
- [Volume 23 Issue 5](#) (May 2000)
- [Volume 23 Issue 4](#) (April 2000)
- [Volume 23 Issue 3](#) (March 2000)
- [Volume 23 Issue 2](#) (February 2000)
- [Volume 23 Issue 1](#) (January 2000)

**1999**

- [Volume 22 Issue 12](#) (December 1999)
- [Volume 22 Issue 11](#) (November 1999)
- [Volume 22 Issue 10](#) (October 1999)

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Done Internet

 **Journal of Separation Science**

Online ISSN: 1615-9314 Print ISSN: 1615-9306

**Journal of Separation Science**

See Also:

[Journal of High Resolution Chromatography](#)

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**2001**

- [Volume 24 Issue 3](#) (March 2001)
- [Volume 24 Issue 2](#) (February 2001)
- [Volume 24 Issue 1](#) (January 2001)

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[\[Personal Homepage\]](#) [\[Journal Finder\]](#) [\[Search\]](#) [\[Logout\]](#)

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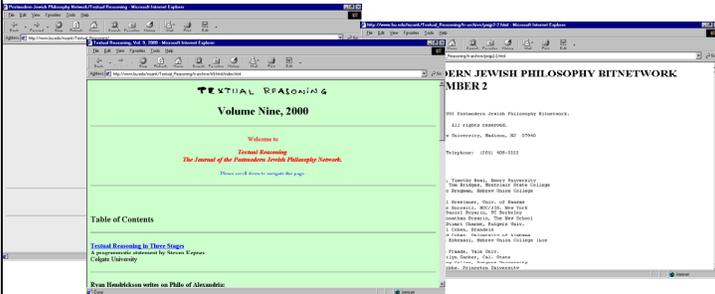
Copyright © 1999-2000 by John Wiley & Sons, Inc. All rights reserved.

Done Internet

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### Title change – Same site

- Earlier title still appearing on issues  
*“Textual Reasoning (as it has been renamed in 1996) has continued to be associated with the American Academy of Religion” – About page.*



Separate records:  
 Postmodern Jewish Philosophy Bitnetwork → Textual Reasoning

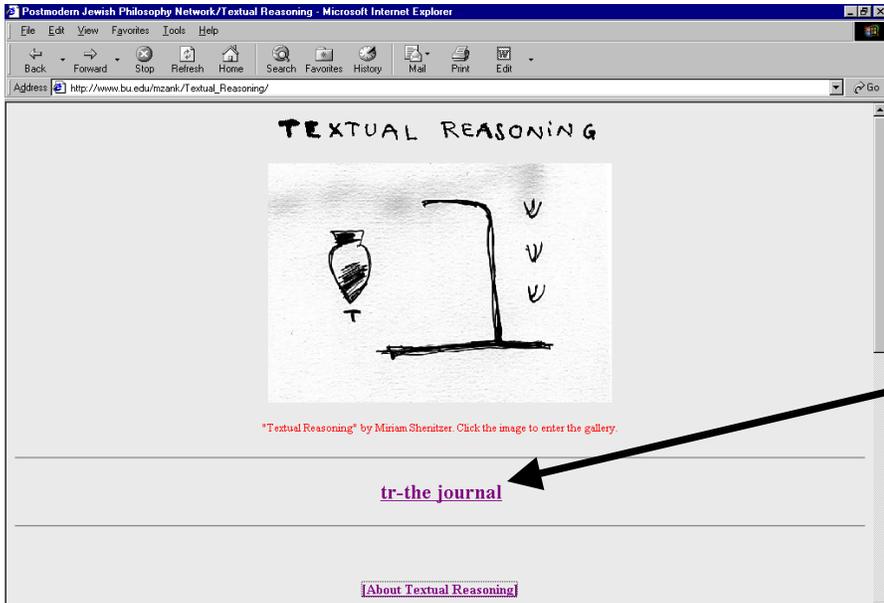
Slide 155

### Title change – Disappearing title

245 00 Asian age \$h [electronic resource].  
 260 New Delhi, India : \$b Asian Age  
 856 40 \$u <http://www.asianage.com/>

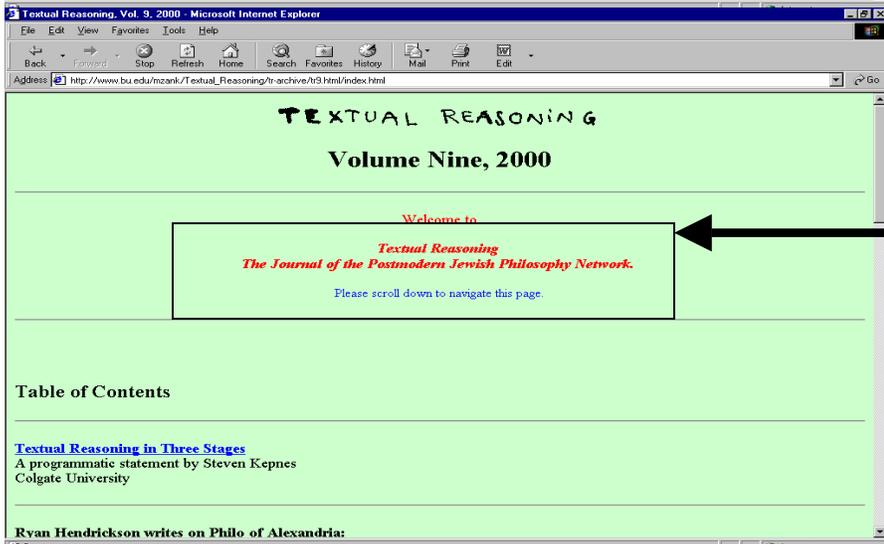


*Asian Age* appears on a bad link report.  
 In searching the web, you identify a similar site called *Asian Age Online* with a similar URL:  
<http://www.asianageonline.com>  
 However, this one appears to be published by a different company in a different city.  
 An email to the publisher confirms that this is the same publication.  
 What does the cataloger do??

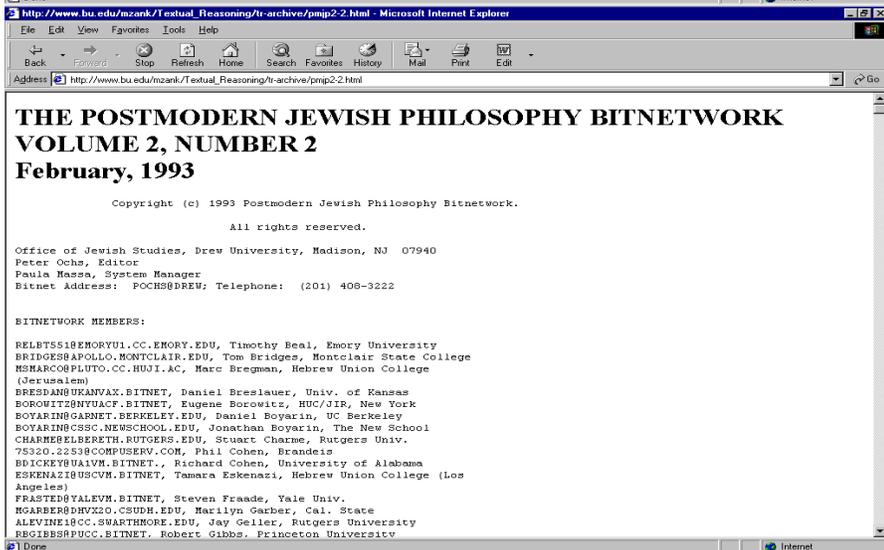


Home Page

“Textual Reasoning is the name of the electronic journal and e-mail discussions of the Postmodern Jewish Philosophy Network ... The Postmodern Jewish Philosophy Bitnetwork represents the first stage of a BITNET journal of Postmodern Judaism ... Since those beginnings, Textual Reasoning (*as it has been renamed in 1996*) has continued to be associated with the American Academy of Religion.”



Welcome to Textual Reasoning  
The Journal of the Postmodern Jewish  
Philosophy Network





## The Case of the Disappearing Title

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The Case of the Disappearing Title  
 The cataloger will redescribe based on the  
 current version of the serial (LCRI 12.7B4.2)

```
245 00 Asian age $h [electronic resource].
260    New Delhi, India : $b Asian Age
500    Title from home page (viewed Mar. 6, 2001).
856 40 $u http://www.asianage.com/
```

*Is recataloged to:*

```
245 00 Asian age online $h [electronic resource].
247 11 Asian age $f <Mar. 6, 2001>
260    Uttar Pradesh, India : $b HCL InfiNet
500    Title from home page (viewed May 12, 2003).
547    All issues originally published with the title
        Asian age have been reformatted with the new
        titles: Asian age online.
856 40 $u http://www.asianageonline.com/
```

*THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK  
FOR DOUBLE SIDED COPY*

**SESSION 5 -- EXERCISES**

Create a record for the e-serial below and update the record for the existing print version.

This stand-alone e-serial continues a print publication.

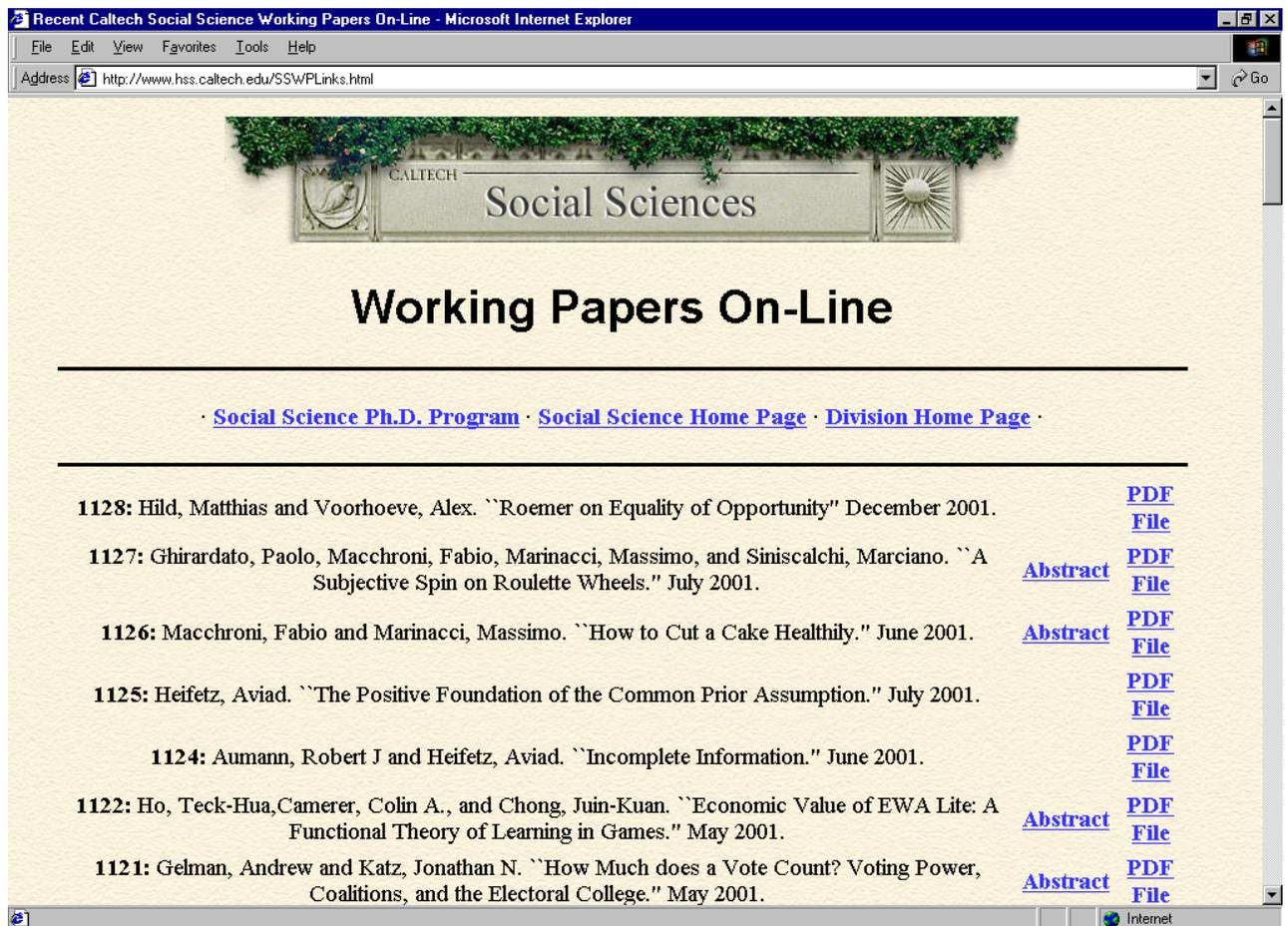
The serial consists of individual numbered papers.

The first issue available online is 1002.

The publisher doesn't mention the status of 1001, though 1-1000 are described as "not available on the Web." We are assuming here that 1001 is available in print only and that we know 1002, published Feb. 1997 was the last paper issue.

The URL <http://www.hss.caltech.edu/SSWPLinks.html> leads to the contents screen listing each paper:

Recent Caltech Social Science Working Papers On-Line



[etc. to bottom of first screen]

Recent Caltech Social Science Working Papers On-Line - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address <http://www.hss.caltech.edu/SSWPLinks.html> Go

1014: Dossuet, Peter and Limon, Peter. "On Post-Issue Markets: Questionable Transactions and Diligent Learners?" August 1997. [File](#)

1013: Filippov, Mikhail G., Ordeshook, Peter O. and Shvetsova, Olga V. "Party Fragmentation and Presidential Elections in Post-Communist Democracies." July 1997. [PDF](#) [File](#)

1011: Katz, Jonathan N. and Cox, Gary W. "The Reapportionment Revolution and Bias in U.S. Congressional Elections." July 1997, revised January 1998. [PDF](#) [File](#)

1010: Kwasnica, Anthony M. "Collusion in Multiple Object Simultaneous Auctions: Theory and Experiments." March 1998, revised November 1998. [PDF](#) [File](#)

1006: Erikson, Robert S. and Palfrey, Thomas R. "Equilibrium Effects in Campaign Spending Games: Theory and Data." May 1997. [Abstract](#) [PDF](#) [File](#)

1003: Camerer, Colin and Ho, Tech-Hua. "Experience-Weighted Attraction learning in Games: A Unifying Approach." March 1997, revised December 1997. [Abstract](#) [PDF](#) [File](#)

1002: Page, Scott E. "On the Emergence of Cities." February 1997. [Abstract](#) [PDF](#) [File](#)

Social Science Working Papers numbers 1--1000 are not available on the web. While we do attempt to put all our current working papers on-line, they may not be available for a number of reasons.

If you would like to have a courtesy copy of a working paper sent to you, email your request to the [Working Paper Assistant](#). Please include the name of the author, the working paper number and your mailing address.

---

· [List of Working Paper Titles: 1--800](#) · [801 and after](#) ·

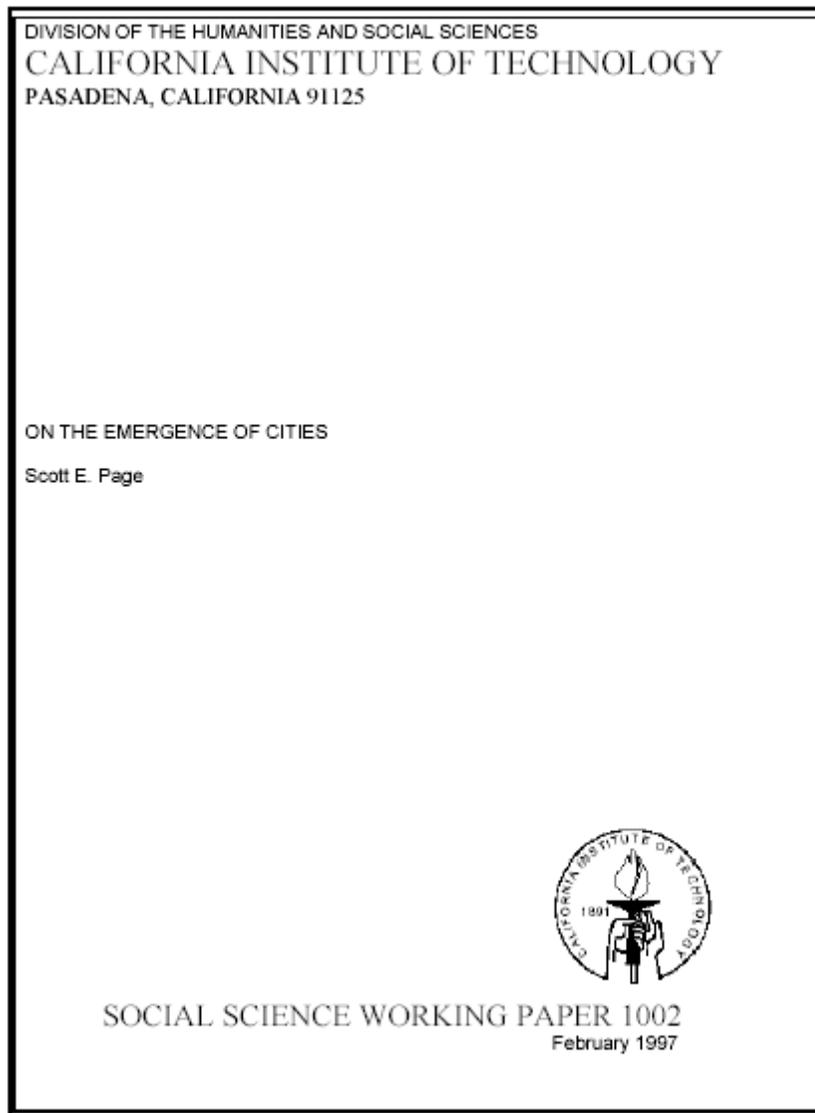
· [Division Home Page](#) · [Social Science Home Page](#) ·

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*Last updated November 13, 2000 by the [Division Webmistress](#).*

Done Internet

Earliest issue in PDF format



Existing record for the print version:

OCLC: 18517795                    Rec stat:        c  
 Entered: 19880922               Replaced:      20010608            Used:        20010608  
 Type: a        ELvl: 4        Srce: d        GPub:            Ctrl:            Lang: eng  
 BLvl: s        Form:            Conf: 0        Freq:            MRec:            Ctry: cau  
 S/L: 0        Orig:            EntW:            Regl: x        ISSN:            Alph:  
 Desc: a        SrTp: m        Cont:            DtSt: c        Dates: 1974,9999  
     010        sn98-38170  
     040        CUZ \$c CUZ \$d MYG  
     042        lcd  
     050 14     H1 \$b .S658  
     130 0     Social science working paper (California Institute of Technology.  
               Division of the Humanities and Social Sciences)  
     245 00    Social science working paper / \$c Division of the Humanities and  
               Social Sciences, California Institute of Technology.  
     260        Pasadena, Calif. : \$b Division of the Humanities and Social Sciences, California  
               Institute of Technology  
     300        v. : \$b ill. ; \$c 28 cm.  
     310        Irregular  
     362 1     Began in 1974 with 1.  
     500        Includes revised editions of some volumes.  
       500        Description based on: 662, published in Mar. 1988; title from  
               cover.  
     650 0     Social sciences.  
     650 0     Social sciences \$x Methodology.  
     710 2     California Institute of Technology. \$b Division of the  
               Humanities and Social Sciences.

**SESSION 6**

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### Session 6 – Case Studies

- ***What are some additional e-serial characteristics that challenge the cataloger?***
- ***What are some considerations or strategies that can be used to help the cataloger make the best cataloging decision?***

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### Additional characteristics

- Non-standard web site organization
  - No single site/page dedicated to a serial title
  - Publisher doesn't provide access to back issues
  - Articles not organized into issues
  - Multiple language editions on one site
  - Sometimes difficult to identify the resource
- Online supplements
- Difficulty in identifying the most appropriate URL
- Recording changes that happen to the e-serial

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**#1** Web site organization  
**Serial title lacks dedicated page**  
 Most common with agency publications pages

[United States, State Dept. Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism annual reports page](#)

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**Serial title lacks dedicated page (#1 continued)**  
 In some cases, an agency page will barely group titles together, making bibliographic identification of the serial difficult.

[Bonneville Power Administration Fish and Wildlife Publications page](#)

#1

Counterterrorism: Annual Reports - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Address: http://www.state.gov/www/global/terrorism/annual\_reports.html

Archive Site for State Department information prior to January 20, 2001. This site is not updated. RETURN to the current State Department web site.

**Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism**

**Annual Reports**

**Fighting Terrorism** Foreign Terrorist Organizations Designations  
(Compiled every 2 years)  
1999: [html format](#)  
1997: [html format](#)

**Travel Security**

**Summits**

**Statements**

**Related Sites**

**Home**

Under the statute, this report is subject to judicial review. The Secretary of State makes her designations following an exhaustive interagency effort. The designations expire in two years unless renewed. The law also allows groups to be added at any time following a decision by the Secretary, in consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury. Designations can also be revoked if the Secretary determines that there are grounds for doing so and notifies Congress. Congress can also pass legislation to revoke designations.

**Patterns of Global Terrorism**

1999: [html format](#) | [pdf format](#)  
1998: [html format](#)  
1997: [html format](#)  
1996: [html format](#)  
1995: [Gopher version](#)

This report is submitted in compliance with Title 22 of the United States Code, Section 2656f(a), which requires the Department of State to provide Congress a full and complete annual report on terrorism for those countries and groups meeting the criteria of Section (a)(1) and (2) of the Act. This publication is updated annually. Hard copies of Publication 10535, *Patterns of Global Terrorism*, are available from the [Superintendent of Documents](#), U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, Tel: (202) 512-1800, FAX: (202) 512-2250.

BPA Environment, Fish and Wildlife - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Address: http://www.efw.bpa.gov/Environment/EW/EWP/DOCS/REPORTS/DOW/NSTRM/withpdf.htm

### Fish and Wildlife Publications

Custom Publications Query Ordered by DOEBP Number

Publication Title [Primary Authors - alphabetic]	Report Type	Coverage Years	Published	Pages	DOEBP Number	Project Number
<a href="#">Evaluation of Juvenile Salmonid Outmigration and Survival in the Lower Umatilla River Basin</a> [Cameron, Knapp]	Annual	1995 -		158	01385-6 D 152	<a href="#">8902401</a>
<a href="#">Proceedings of the Predator-Prey Modeling Workshop, May 16-19, 1989</a> [Dauble, Rickerson]	Workshop	1989 -	Sep 1989	80	01830-5 D 83	<a href="#">8200300</a>
Development of Survival Relationships Using Concomitant Variables Measured From Individual Smolt Implanted with PIT-tags [Hoffman, Salski]	Annual	1990 - 1992	Oct 1993	44	02341-1 D 108	<a href="#">8910700</a>
SURPH.1 MANUAL-Statistical Survival Analysis for Fish and Wildlife Tagging Studies [Cassen, Smith]	MANUAL	-			02341-2 D 141	<a href="#">8910700</a>
<a href="#">The Design and Analysis of Salmonid Tagging Studies in the Columbia Basin Volume X: Instructional Guide to Using Program CaptHist to Create SURPH Files for Survival Analysis Using PTAGIS Data Files</a> [Skalski, Westhagen]	Instructional Guide	1997 -		34	02341-4 D 181	<a href="#">8910700</a>
<a href="#">The Design and Analysis of Salmonid Tagging Studies in the Columbia Basin-VOLUME VII: Monte-Carlo Comparison of Confidence Interval Procedures for Estimating Survival in a Release-Recapture Study, with Applications to Snake River Salmonids</a> [Lowther]	Technical	-	Jun 1996	43	02341-5 D 183	<a href="#">8910700</a>
<a href="#">The Design &amp; Analysis of Salmonid Tagging Studies in the Columbia Basin-VOLUME VIII: A New Model for Estimating Survival Probabilities and Residualization from a</a>	Technical	-	Sep 1997	30	02341-6 D 184	<a href="#">8910700</a>

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**Serial title lacks dedicated page (#1 continued)**

Serial lacks a single, specific URL. User may miss a title or issues of a title if links are scattered through a web resource

***How can we best provide access to the serial title through the catalog record (MARC 856) in this situation?***

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Slide 167

**#2 Web site organization**

**No back issues, only article database**

- The e-serial has no back issues but earlier content is available as an article database

<http://pifmagazine.com/2001.08/>

search pif magazine



• Does this fit the definition of a serial?  
 • What is your chief source?  
 • Are there any notes that should be added?

The Black Room at Longwood: Napoleon's ...  
 Ultimately, and perhaps most significantly, The Blackroom at Longwood becomes a meditation on isola...  
[http://pifmagazine.com/2000/05/b\\_kauffmann.php3](http://pifmagazine.com/2000/05/b_kauffmann.php3)

No. 51 - August 2001

**pif**

editor's desk | email | submission guidelines | books and reviews | masthead | mediakit | writing contest | writers only

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**Pilot-Search**

**Literary Web Search**

Pif Magazine  
 ISSN: 1094-2726

Pif Magazine  
 PMB 248

**No. 51 ~ August 2001**

**<- MACRO-FICTION ->**  
**"Accommodations"**  
 by Richard Krawiec

**<- POETRY ->**  
**"From A Sonnet by Luigi Tansillo (1510-1568)"**  
 by Martin Bennett

**"Invocation"**  
 by Corrine De Winter

**<- BOOK LOVERS ->**  
**Socrates Café: A Fresh Taste of Philosophy**  
 Nonfiction by Christopher Phillips  
 Reviewed by Tom Janulewicz

**The Death of Sweet Mister**  
 Novel by Daniel Woodrell  
 Reviewed by Steve Harris

**And Venus is Blue**  
 Stories by Mary Hood  
 Reviewed by Matt Briggs

**What To Read**  
 Recommended by Camille Bonshaw

**<- ONE ON ONE ->**  
**Interview with Matthew Klam**  
 by Colleen Curran

**<- FEATURE ->**

(Physiol.), is panel six from  
*The Pi Process* by Ted Warnell - © 2001

#2

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**#3 Web site organization**  
**Multiple language editions**



**World Health Organization**  
**Organisation mondiale de la Santé**



[Click here for the English version](#)



[Cliquer ici pour la version française](#)

**Welcome to the International Digest of Health Legislation (IDHL) on line database.**

The *International Digest of Health Legislation* contains a selection of national and international health legislation. The electronic version of the *Digest* supersedes the printed version, which was published from 1948 to 1999.

This page allows you to query the database:

- [By selecting a country](#)
- [By selecting a subject](#)
- [By selecting an issue](#)
- [And by looking for a specific keyword](#)

**Bienvenue sur la base de données en ligne du Recueil international de Législation sanitaire (R.I.L.S.).**

Le *Recueil international de Législation sanitaire* comprend des résumés en français de textes choisis de législation sanitaire au niveau national ou international. La version électronique du *Recueil* fait suite à la version imprimée, publiée de 1948 à 1999.

Cette page vous permet d'interroger la base de données:

- [en sélectionnant un pays](#)
- [en sélectionnant une rubrique](#)
- [en sélectionnant un numéro](#)
- [en faisant une recherche par mots clés](#)

*Is this a single, bilingual resource or two separate resources? Why?*

Slide 169

**#4 Online supplement to a print serial**

*Biochemistry*, 1995-present  
[Volume 34 \(1995\)](#)  
[Volume 35 \(1996\)](#)  
[Volume 36 \(1997\)](#)  
[Volume 37 \(1998\)](#)  
[Volume 38 \(1999\)](#)  
[Volume 39 \(2000\)](#)  
[Volume 40 \(2001\)](#)

Electronic Supporting Information is published for many articles appearing in ACS journals. Electronic Supporting Information provides details which are too voluminous to be printed. This information has traditionally been provided on microforms.

[Detailed instructions on obtaining the Electronic Supporting Information and on the software necessary to read the files are available.](#)

What cataloging decisions would you make if this were a print supplement?

Does the online need to be treated any differently?

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### #5 Problematic URLs

Scenario 1 – Cataloger has been told to catalog all the titles from a particular online service. She pastes the URL from the browser session into the 856 field:  
[http://www.ingenta.com/isis/browsing/browseYears/ingenta?journal=pub515&W\\_eblLogicSession=023PkOCRLGC790XLCmUrl-74976833826899662157-1](http://www.ingenta.com/isis/browsing/browseYears/ingenta?journal=pub515&W_eblLogicSession=023PkOCRLGC790XLCmUrl-74976833826899662157-1)

The next day the cataloger gets a complaint that the link doesn't work. Any idea why? What can the cataloger do?

Scenario 2 – Cataloger finds OCLC cataloging copy for a periodical title he's been asked to catalog. He accepts the record without checking the URL in the 856:  
<http://rave.ohiolink.edu/ejournals/issn/10914269/>

The next day the cataloger gets a complaint that the link doesn't work. Any idea why? What can the cataloger do?

How are the URLs in Scenario 1 and Scenario 2 are different?

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### #6 The Buried Title Change

- Publisher may not formally present a former title, however
- Remnants of the former title may appear in various locations around the Web site

*Do you create one record or two? Why?*

*How do you account for the different titles?*

*What is your chief source?*

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### #6 The Buried Title Change

*No Australian Journal of Ecology*

1976-1999

**Australian Journal of Ecology: 1976-1999 → Austral Ecology: 2000-**

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### #6 The Buried Title Change

**Table of Contents of Earliest Issue**

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A screenshot of a web browser displaying an article from the Australian Journal of Ecology. The article title is "Ecophysiological effects of light quality and nitrate on seed germination in species from Western Australia" by David T. Bell, Laura A. King, and Julie A. Plummer. The abstract discusses germination responses to light and nitrate in 16 species. A red circle highlights the journal title "Australian Journal of Ecology (1999) 24, 2-10". A red arrow points from the article title to a "PDF full-text and HTML abstract" link at the bottom. A red circle also highlights the article title in the article's metadata section.

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A screenshot of the Blackwell Synergy website's "About This Journal Page" for Austral Ecology. The page features a navigation menu on the left, a search bar, and a main content area. The main content includes the journal title "Austral Ecology", its subtitle "A Journal of ecology in the Southern Hemisphere", and its publisher "The Ecological Society of Australia (ESA)". A red circle highlights the "Aims and Scope" section, which states: "The Official Journal of the The Ecological Society of Australia (ESA), Austral Ecology is the premier journal in the Southern Hemisphere for basic and applied ecological research. Formerly known as Australasian Journal of Ecology, the title change reflects the broader perspective of the journal now covering the entire geographical region of the Southern Hemisphere." Below this, the "Scope" section is visible. A red arrow points from the "Aims and Scope" text to the "About This Journal Page" link at the bottom of the page.

#6

Blackwell Synergy - Austral Ecol, Vol 24, Issue 1: Table of Contents - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Links Address

Blackwell Publishing

Home Browse Search My Synergy Register Help

Username: [ ] Athens Login  
Password: [ ] Login

Forgotten Password? Logout

You are at: [Home](#) > [List of Issues](#) > Table of Contents

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### Table of Contents

**Austral Ecology**  
Published on behalf of the Ecological Society of Australia

**February 1999 - Volume 24 Issue 1**

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[Download to reference manager.](#)

**ORIGINAL ARTICLE**

2	<b>Ecophysiological effects of light quality and nitrate on seed germination in species from Western Australia</b>	<a href="#">Abstract</a>
	DAVID T. BELL, LAURA A. KING, JULIE A. PLUMMER	<a href="#">Full Text - HTML</a>
		<a href="#">Full Text - PDF</a>
		Highlight: <input type="checkbox"/>
<hr/>		
11	<b>Towards an explanation of the causes of the rarity of two Tasmanian <i>Spyridium</i> species</b>	<a href="#">Abstract</a>
	FIONA COATES, J. B. KIRKPATRICK, P. R. MINCHIN	<a href="#">Full Text - HTML</a>
		<a href="#">Full Text - PDF</a>

QuickSearch :  
[ ]  
This Issue Search  
This Journal  
All Journals

Further Search Options:  
[Simple](#) [Advanced](#) [Saved](#)

Visit the [Journal Homepage](#) for more information on:

- How to subscribe
- Submitting a paper
- The journal's aims and scope
- The Editorial Board

Internet

Blackwell Synergy - Austral Ecol, Vol 24, Issue 1, pp. 2-10: Ecophysiological effects of light - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Australian Journal of Ecology (1999) 24, 2–10

## Ecophysiological effects of light quality and nitrate on seed germination in species from Western Australia

DAVID T. BELL<sup>1</sup>, LAURA A. KING<sup>1</sup> AND JULIE A. PLUMMER<sup>2</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>Department of Botany, Faculty of Science and <sup>2</sup>Plant Sciences, Faculty of Agriculture, The University of Western Australia, Nedlands, WA 6907, Australia

**Abstract** Germination occurs usually in response to multiple environmental cues. Seeds with the ecophysiological ability to simultaneously sense the previous presence of fire and appropriate levels of temperature, light and soil nitrate could restrict germination to postfire, winter and competition-free microhabitats, where the potential for seedling survival is enhanced. Germination responses of 16 species with a range of life forms, fire responses and seed weights were determined under controlled conditions of 15°C temperature, a 12 h light cycle, exposure to 1 g L<sup>-1</sup> nitrate solution, and six conditions of light quality (white, blue, yellow, red, far-red light and darkness). Germination in *Oenothera stricta*, a weedy naturalized ephemeral, and two small-seeded indigenous Asteraceae species of mulga woodlands, *Leucochrysum fitzgibbonii* and *Craspedia* sp., were enhanced by white, yellow or red light compared with germination achieved in the dark, or under far-red or blue light. In red light, KNO<sub>3</sub> further enhanced germination of these positively photoblastic species. The germination response of *Trachyantra divaricata*, a naturalized herb of sandy, seaside locations, and several native jarrah forest legumes (four *Acacia* species, *Bossiaea aquifolium*, *Gompholobium marginatum* and *Sphaerolobium vimineum*) proved to be negatively photoblastic. Of these seven negatively photoblastic herb and shrub species, exposure to KNO<sub>3</sub> overcame the inhibition of light only in the resprouter species, *Acacia lateriticola*. In the serotinous, negatively photoblastic tree species, *Corymbia calophylla* and *Eucalyptus marginata*, KNO<sub>3</sub> seemed to be required before the negative response to light exposure was recorded. A dose–curve experiment on two positively photoblastic and three negatively photoblastic species indicated that although KNO<sub>3</sub> exposure affected germination in all species, different concentrations of KNO<sub>3</sub> (0, 0.5, 1, 2, and 5 g L<sup>-1</sup>) produced different levels of response. Detailed studies with additions of KNO<sub>3</sub> (1 g L<sup>-1</sup>) and the growth hormone, gibberellic acid (GA<sub>3</sub>; 50 mg L<sup>-1</sup>), showed that increased germination percentages of

1 of 9 8.26 x 10.82 in

Blackwell Synergy - Austral Ecol, Vol 24, Issue 1, pp. 2-10: Ecophysiological effects of light - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Links Address

online journals from... Home Browse Search My Synergy Register Help

Username:  Athens Login  
 Password:  Login

Forgotten Password? Logout

You are at: [Home](#) > [List of Issues](#) > [Table of Contents](#) > Abstract

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

**Abstract**

You have access rights to the full article

[Download to reference manager](#)

**Australian Journal of Ecology**  
 Volume 24 Issue 1 Page 2 - February 1999

**Ecophysiological effects of light quality and nitrate on seed germination in species from Western Australia**

DAVID T. BELL, LAURA A. KING & JULIE A. PLUMMER

Germination occurs usually in response to multiple environmental cues. Seeds with the ecophysiological ability to simultaneously sense the previous presence of fire and appropriate levels of temperature, light and soil nitrate could restrict germination to postfire, winter and competition-free microhabitats, where the potential for seedling survival is enhanced. Germination responses of 16 species with a range of life forms, fire responses and seed weights were determined under controlled conditions of 15°C temperature, a 12 h light cycle, exposure to 1 g L<sup>-1</sup> nitrate solution, and six conditions of light quality (white, blue, yellow, red, far-red light and darkness). Germination in *Oenothera stricta*, a weedy naturalized ephemeral, and two small-seeded indigenous Asteraceae species of mulga woodlands, *Leucochrysum fitzgibbonii* and *Craspedia* sp., were enhanced by white, yellow or red light compared with germination achieved in the dark, or under far-red or blue light. In red light, KNO<sub>3</sub> further enhanced germination of these positively photoblastic species. The germination

**QuickSearch in:**  
 Synergy for

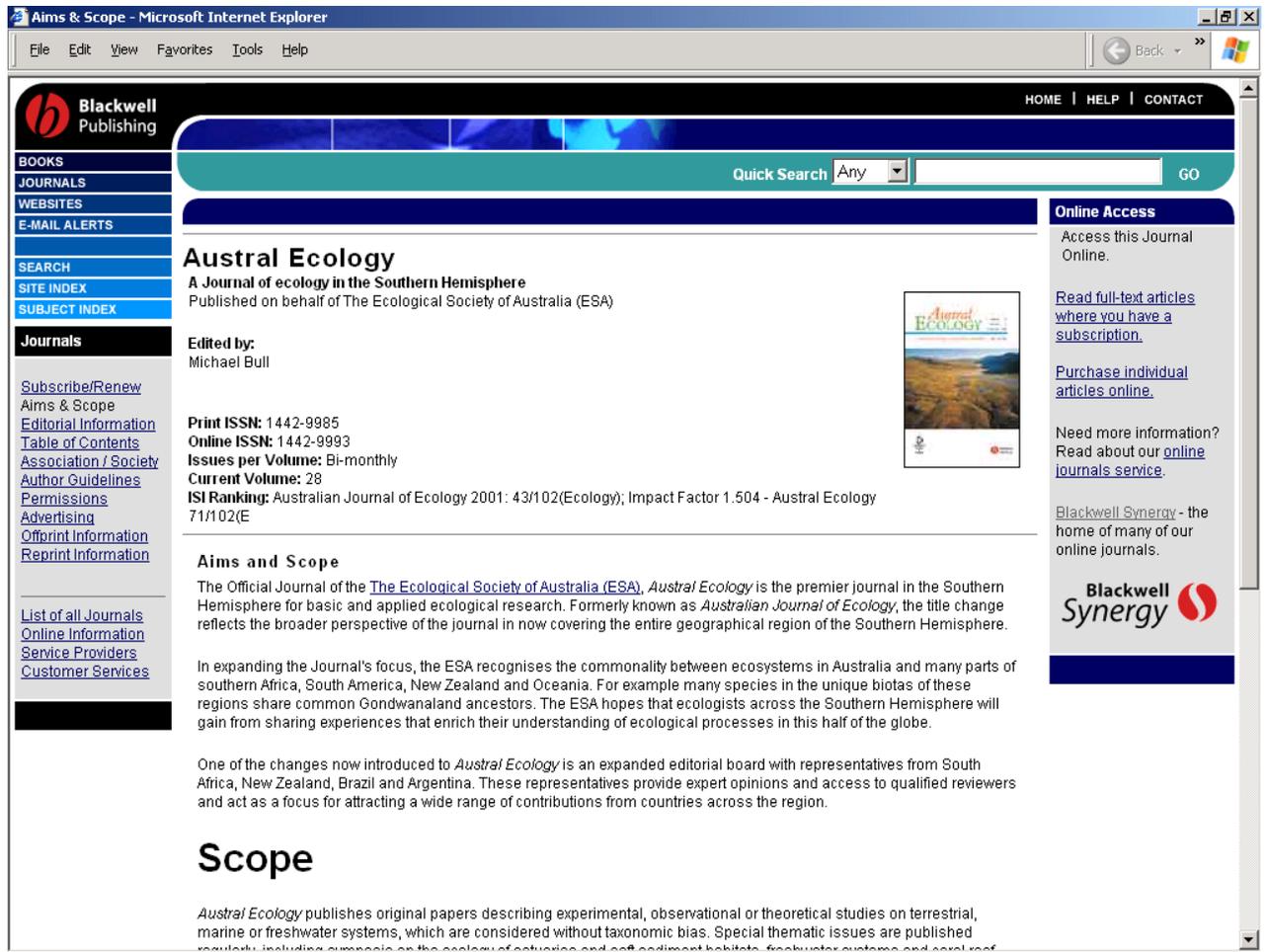
**Authors:**

- DAVID T. BELL
- LAURA A. KING
- JULIE A. PLUMMER
- 

**Keywords:**

- Acacia*
- dormancy
- Eucalyptus*
- fire
- gibberellic acid
- nitrate

Done Internet



Slide 176

## Discussion points

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Slide 177

**#1 Serial title lacks dedicated page**

No specific address. User may miss a title or issues of a title if links are scattered through a page

Strategy: Provide URL for general location and give scrolling instruction in 856 \$z (GPO approach)

Strategy: Identify anchor URLs (*#AnnualReport*) that get user to specific part of list

Strategy: Use multiple URLs, one for each issue with an 856 \$3 specifying the issue (this only works for titles with very few individual issues)

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**#2 No back issues, only article database**

- Unclear if this is a serial (successively issued designated parts?)
- AACR Ch. 12 calls for transcribing from first/earliest issue...What if this doesn't exist or unable to identify?

Strategy: Refer to LCRI 1.0

*Catalog as a serial a resource having material added as discrete, usually numbered issues (an "issue" can consist of a single article). The resource might contain a listing of back volumes, back issues, images of journal covers for sequential issues; only current issue may be available as a separate issue.*

**Consideration:** If there is an indication of issue/article designation (even if not gathered together in an issue), consider it a serial

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**#2 No back issues, only article database  
(continued)**

Strategy: Select a formally-presented source (e.g., home page) as chief source rather than an issue/article with incomplete presentation

Consideration: Directory structure and file naming can help identify existence of earlier issues that publisher may not provide access to

Consideration: Use of numbering indicates seriality even if only current content available

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**#2 No back issues, only article database –  
Sample notes**

515 Back issues are only available as topically organized individual articles.

515 Articles are continuously added to each annual volume.

515 Articles from back issues only available as a searchable database.

515 Successive articles are uniquely identified by a manuscript number and date.

515 Only current issue available

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**#3 Multiple language editions**

Difficult to identify whether cataloging one resource or two

Consideration: If there is a print equivalent, how is it organized?

Consideration: Where is the publisher's formal presentation of bibliographic information?

Consideration: What is easy to link to or has an intuitive URL (and how likely are lower-level vs. higher-level URLs likely to change)?

Consideration: Are the resources meant to be used together or have a collective purpose?

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**#4 Online supplement to a print serial**

Unclear how to handle supplementary online materials

Consideration: Use the same principles as for print serials in deciding whether to create a separate record

Strategy: In addition to a note, online access can be provided with an 856 added to the print record

525      Occasional issues accompanied by supporting information on microfiche, <1978>-1994 or have supporting information available online, 1995-

856 42    \$3 Supporting information for 1995- \$u <http://pubs.acs.org/subscribe/journals/bichaw/supmat/index.html>

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### #5 Problematic URLs

URLs cause difficulty for any number of reasons

Strategy: For session specific (Scenario 1) or institution specific (Scenario 2) URLs, identify publisher-preferred URL

Strategy: Locally use the URLs that work for you, but in OCLC only use URLs that provide access for all users/subscribers

Strategy: Provide notes (856 \$z) as necessary

Strategy: If there is good access within the resource, provide access to home page and assume the user will be able to navigate through the resource

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### #6 The Buried Title Change

Consideration: In order to keep print and online version records in synch, if print records show a title change and there is evidence within the online version of a title change, describe from sources that reflect the title change

Strategy: Examine multiple sources for consistent title or for evidence of earlier title

Consideration: Online publishers may "*wrap*" the full-text with different titles on different sources or from publisher to publisher, so it's often necessary to drill down to content (PDF)

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### Summary

- Keep the same principles in mind when cataloging e-serials as cataloging print
  - Definition of a serial
  - Successive entry
    - Exceptionally for online serials treat as an integrating resource if the earlier title "disappears"
  - Consider the entire run of a serial and not a single issue or set of issues

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### Summary continued

- When cataloging an online version or print serial, follow the pattern of the print when practical, but only if it's practical
- Sometimes, common sense is your best guide

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*THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK  
FOR DOUBLE SIDED COPY*

**APPENDIX A: MARC 21 WORKFORMS**

TRAINEE MANUAL

APPENDIX A

Type: Elvl: Srce: Gpub:\_ Ctrl Lang:\_\_\_  
 Blvl:s Form: Conf: \_ Freq:\_ Mrec: Ctry:\_\_\_  
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 Desc: SrTp:\_ Cont: DtSt:\_ Dates:\_\_\_ , \_\_\_

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TRAINEE MANUAL

APPENDIX A

Type: Elvl: Srce: Gpub:\_ Ctrl Lang:\_\_\_  
 Blvl:s Form: Conf:\_ Freq:\_ Mrec: Ctry:\_\_\_  
 S/L:\_ Orig: EntW: Regl:\_ ISSN: Alph:  
 Desc:\_ SrTp:\_ Cont: DtSt:\_ Dates:\_\_\_ , \_\_\_

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TRAINEE MANUAL

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## APPENDIX B: MARC TAGGING AND SERIALS

This appendix consists of two parts:

- Part A. Coding needed to complete exercises
- Part B. Commonly used serial tags

### Part A. Coding Needed To Complete Exercises

<u>Electronic resource Serials</u> <u>(Language-based)</u>	Leader	Type = a B1v1 = s
	008	Serial
	006	<u>Electronic resource</u>
	007	<u>Electronic resource</u>

### Electronic resources 006 Field

T006:      Audn:      File:      GPub:  
**Form of material (006/00)** (Multi-format Serials)

**T006:**

m      Electronic resource.

Code "m" is used to identify field 006 as containing coded data elements relating to a electronic resource.

**Audn:** Target audience (008/22 006/05) (Electronic resources, Music, Visual)

Codes

- #      Unknown or not specified
- a      Preschool
- b      Primary
- c      Elementary and junior high
- d      Secondary (senior high)
- e      Adult
- f      Specialized
- g      General
- j      Juvenile

**File:** Type of electronic resource (008/26 006/09)

Codes

- a Numeric data
- b Computer program
- c Representational
- d Document
- e Bibliographic data
- f Font
- g Game
- i Interactive multimedia
- j Online system or service
- h Sound
- m Combination
- u Unknown
- z Other

**Gpub:** Government publication (008/28 006/11) (Electronic resource, Map, Serial, Visual)

Codes

- # Not a government publication
- a Autonomous or semi-autonomous component
- c Multilocal
- f Federal/national
- i International intergovernmental
- l Local
- m Multistate
- o Government publication--level undetermined
- s State, provincial, territorial, dependent, etc.
- u Unknown if item is government publication
- z Other

---

**007 Physical description fixed field (Electronic resource)**

<u>Commonly used subfields:</u>		<u>Optional</u>	
\$a	Category of material	\$g	Image bit depth
\$b	Specific material designation	\$h	File formats
\$d	Color	\$i	Quality assurance target(s)
\$e	Dimensions	\$j	Antecedent/Source
\$f	Sound	\$k	Level of compression
		\$l	Reformatting quality

\$a Category of material

- c Electronic resource

Code "c" is used for all electronic resources (i.e., both programs, data files, etc.), which usually consist of digitized machine-readable data, program code, etc. intended to be accessed, processed, or executed by a computer.

\$b Specific material designation (SMD)

- a Tape cartridge
- b Chip cartridge
- c Computer optical disc cartridge
- f Tape cassette
- h Tape reel
- j Magnetic disk
- m Magneto-optical disc
- o Optical disc
- r Remote
- u Unspecified
- z Other

\$d Color

- a One color
- c Multicolored
- g Grey scale
- m Mixed
- n Not applicable
- u Unknown
- z Other

\$e Dimensions

- a 3 1/2 in.
- e 12 in.
- g 4 3/4 in. *or* 12 cm.
- i 1 1/8 x 2 3/8 in.
- j 3 7/8 x 2 1/2 in.
- n Not applicable
- o 5 1/4 in.
- u Unknown
- v 8 in.
- z Other

\$f Sound

- # No sound (silent)
- a Sound
- u Unknown

**Form of item (008/23 006/06) / Form of original item (008/22 006/05)**

Serials format records for textual electronic serials cataloged are identified and distinguished by an 008 code indicating that the item cataloged is in electronic form. Code "s" for "electronic" in the serial 008 was implemented in spring 2000 for "form of item" (008/23) and "form of original item" (008/22). It is used in the same way that codes for microfilm and microfiche are currently used in those 008 bytes. The current practice for coding records for textual electronic serials is:

008/23 (Form of item):       s  
 008/22 (Form of original):   s

**Publication Status (008/06)  
 (All Materials)**

Codes

- c Currently published status
- d Dead status
- u Unknown status

**Frequency (008/18 006/01))**

blank No determinable frequency  
 (irregular)

- a Annual
- b Bimonthly (every two months)
- c Semiweekly (twice a week)
- d Daily
- e Biweekly (every two weeks)
- f Semiannual (twice a year)
- g Biennial (every two years)
- h Triennial (every three years)

- i Three times a week
- j Three times a month
- k Continuously updated
- m Monthly
- q Quarterly
- s Semimonthly (twice a month)
- t Three times a year
- u Unknown
- w Weekly
- z Other frequencies

Regularity codes

- r Regular
- n Normalized irregular
- x Completely irregular
- u Unknown

**Type Of Continuing Resource (008/21 006/04)**

(Continuing resources)

Codes

- blank None of the following
- d** Updating database
- l** Updating loose-leaf
- m** Monographic series
- n** Newspaper
- p** Periodical
- w** Updating Web site

**246 Indicator Chart For Serials**

First indicator = Title added entry Second indicator = Type of title			
Type of variant title	1st ind.	2nd ind.	#i usage
At head of title note	1		i
Expanded titles (formerly 212)	2		
Fluctuating titles	1		i
Incorrect titles	1		i
Other title information	3	0	
Parallel title (from 245)	3	1	
Parallel title (not from 245)	1		i
Portion of title	3	0	
Title a.e./LCRI 21.30J (for spelled out forms, etc.)	3		
Variant titles on piece 2 = distinctive title 3 = other title 4 = cover title 5 = added title page title 6 = caption title 7 = running title 8 = spine title	1	2-8	
Variations of title not considered to be title changes	1		i

**776 Additional physical form entry (R)**

First indicator--Note controller

- 0 Display note
- 1 Do not display note

Second indicator--Display constant controller

- # Available in another form
- 8 No display constant generated

Subfields

- a Main entry heading (NR)
- s Uniform title (NR)
- t Title proper (NR)
- w Record control number (R)
- x International Standard Serial Number (NR)

Description/Instructions

Field 776 is used to link records for other available physical forms of the item described, including microform reproductions, electronic resource versions, and other non-print forms.

**780 Preceding Entry (Repeatable)**

First indicator--Note controller

- 0 Display note
- 1 Do not display note

Second indicator--Type of relationship

- 0 Continues
- 1 Continues in part
- 2 Supersedes [Pre-AACR2]
- 3 Supercedes in part [Pre-AACR2]
- 4 Formed by the union of ... and ...
- 5 Absorbed
- 6 Absorbed in part
- 7 Separated from

**785 Succeeding Entry (Repeatable)**

First indicator--Note controller

- 0 Display note
- 1 Do not display note

Second indicator--Type of relationship

- 0 Continued by
- 1 Continued in part by
- 2 Superseded by [Pre-AACR2]
- 3 Superseded in part by [Pre-AACR2]
- 4 Absorbed by
- 5 Absorbed in part by
- 6 Split into ... and ...
- 7 Merged with ... to form: ...
- 8 Changed back to [Pre-AACR2]

**856 Electronic location and access (R)**

First indicator--Access method

- # No information provided
- 0 Email
- 1 FTP
- 2 Remote login (Telnet)
- 3 Dial-up
- 4 HTTP
- 7 Source specified in subfield \$2

Second indicator--Relationship

- # No information provided
- 0 Resource
- 1 Version of resource
- 2 Related resource
- 8 No display constant generated

Subfields

- a Host name (R)
- b Access number (R)
- c Compression information (R)
- d Path (R)
- f Electronic name (R)
- g Uniform Resource Name (R) [obsolete]

- h Processor of request (NR)
- i Instruction (R)
- j BPS (NR)
- k Password (NR)
- l Logon (NR)
- m Contact for access assistance (R)
- n Name of location of host in subfield \$a (NR)
- o Operating system (NR)
- p Port (NR)
- q Electronic format type (NR)
- r Settings (NR)
- s File size (R)
- t Terminal emulation (R)
- u Uniform Resource Identifier (R)
- v Hours access method available (R)
- w Record control number (R)
- x Nonpublic note (R)
- z Public note (R)
- 2 Source of access (NR)
- 3 Materials specified (NR)

Editing instructions (from CONSER Editing Guide)

1. Do not add terminal punctuation at the end of the field.
2. Replace the spacing underscore ( ) and the spacing tilde (~) found in system, directory, or file names with their corresponding hex code, preceded by the percent sign (%).

%5F for spacing underscore

%7E for spacing tilde

This is an interim practice that is necessary until the accomodation of characters not now included in the MARC 21 character set.

856 70 \$u gopher://cwis.nyu.edu:70/00/Libraries/Bobst%5FLibrary/specol/foles%5Fspeccol/collmss/bobst%5Fcol \$2 gopher

**Part B. Commonly-Used Serial Tags**

Following is a selected list of MARC tags that are frequently used in serial records or that will be found in CONSER records. Consult the *CONSER Editing Guide* or other documentation for a complete list and instructions on their use.

007	Physical description fixed field (used for microforms, e-serials, and other material categories)
008/leader	Fixed field display found in workforms on OCLC or local systems; continuing resources fixed field is used for all printed serials, serial microforms, and electronic serials that are textual; for serial maps, sound recordings, etc. the map, etc. 008 is used with a serial 006
010	LC control number (used in CONSER records)
022	ISSN
042	CONSER authentication field
050	LC classification number
110	Main entry—corporate body (personal main entry rarely used)
111	Main entry—conference heading
130	Main entry—uniform title (frequently used for conflicting titles)
210	Abbreviated title (contains the abbreviation of the title used in abstracting and indexing services)
222	Key title (assigned by ISSN centers)
240	Uniform title (used when there is a corporate body main entry and a uniform title is needed)
245	Title statement
246	Varying form of title (used for other forms of the title and for minor changes on subsequent issues)
247	Former title (used for cataloging integrating resources; was also used under earlier rules for latest entry)
250	Edition statement (used only when the entire serial is part of an edition)
260	Publishing statement (note that beginning date is omitted if first and/or last piece is not in hand)
300	Physical description (not used for remote access online serials)
310/321	Current and former frequency
362	Designation of first and last issue (1 <sup>st</sup> ind. ‘0’) or information on when the serial began and/or ceased (1 <sup>st</sup> ind. ‘1’)
440/490	Series statement
500	General note (used for description based on notes, source of title, notes relating to place or name of publisher, latest issue consulted note, etc.)
515	Numbering peculiarities (used when considered important)
525	Supplement note (used when the supplements are not named or are not cataloged separately)
530	Additional physical form available
533	Reproduction note (when used, this is the last 5XX note)
538	System details note (for electronic resources)
538	Mode of access (for electronic resources)

546	Language note
550	Issuing bodies note (used for changes of issuing body on subsequent issues and other notes relating to corporate bodies)
580	Linking entry complexity note (used for complex links, such as mergers and splits and relationships to other works when title is not known)
6xx	Subject headings (generally kept broad for serials)
710	Added entry--Corporate body (frequently used for issuing bodies)
730	Added entry—Uniform title (used for related resources separately cataloged)
740	Added entry—Uncontrolled related/analytical title (used for named resources not separately cataloged or named portions of the serial)
752	Hierarchical place name (used in records for newspapers)
765/767	Links to original language/ translation
770/772	Links to supplements or special issues/ parent record
775	Links to other editions
776	Links to other physical formats
780/785	Links to earlier title/later title
787	Nonspecific relationship link (used with 580 to provide note)
8XX	Series added entries
850	Holdings institution (found in CONSER records; no longer maintained)
856	Electronic location and access
936	CONSER variable length field (used for recording information relating to forthcoming changes in publication; record conversion activity; record deletion actions; and other information. Previously used for latest issue consulted information. This information is now recorded in a 500 note.)

**APPENDIX C: ANSWERS TO EXERCISES**

# Conservation Ecology – Serial??

Yes, this is a serial. Even though articles are added continuously to issues, a complete numbered and dated issue is released twice a year.

```
Type: a      ELvl:      Srce: d  GPub:      Ctrl:      Lang: eng
BLvl: s      Form: s   Conf: 0  Freq: f    MRec:      Ctry: onc
S/L:  0      Orig: s   EntW:   Regl: r    ISSN:      Alph: a
Desc: a      SrTp: p   Cont:   DtSt: c    Dates: 1997,9999
```

```
006      [m      g      d      ]
007      c $b r $d m $e n
022      1195-5449
043      n-----
050 14    QH75.A1 $b C673
245 00    Conservation ecology $h [electronic resource].
260      Ottawa, Ont. : $b Ecological Society of America, $c c1997-
310      Semiannual
362 0     Vol. 1, issue 1 (June 15, 1997)-
500      Title from title screen (viewed Mar. 30, 1999).
500      Latest issue consulted: Vol. 2, issue 2 (Dec. 1998) (viewed
Mar. 30, 1999).
515      Articles are published continuously on the
Internet in an "Issue in Progress" which is declared,
every 6 mos., as a "New Issue".
538      Mode of access: World Wide Web.
650 0     Conservation biology $v Periodicals.
650 0     Ecosystem management $v Periodicals.
650 0     Ecological assessment (Biology) $v Periodicals.
650 0     Applied ecology $v Periodicals.
650 0     Nature conservation $v Periodicals.
710 2     Ecological Society of America.
856 40    $u http://www.consecol.org/Journal/
```

# Xtreme Scholar – Serial??

Because there is a designated archive page with an indication that this is the first issue, we can assume there will be future issues.

```

Type:  a      ELvl:  7      Srce:  d      GPub:      Ctrl:      Lang:  eng
BLvl:  s      Form:  s      Conf:  0      Freq:  t      MRec:      Ctry:  cau
S/L:   0      Orig:  s      EntW:      Regl:  r      ISSN:      Alph:
Desc:  a      SrTp:  p      Cont:      DtSt:  c      Dates: 2000,9999
006    [m          d          ]
007    c $b r $d c $e n
037    $b Pepperdine University, 400 Corporate Pointe, Culver City,
CA, 90062
245 00 Xtreme scholar $h [electronic resource].
260    Culver City, Calif. : $b Pepperdine University, $c c2000-
310    Three no. a year
362 0  1st issue-
500    Title from title graphic (viewed Nov. 16, 2000).
538    Mode of access: World Wide Web.
710 2  Pepperdine University.
856 40 $u
http://www.pc.cc.ca.us/meredith/Pepperdine/XtremeScholar/Default.htm
856 02 $u mailto:tflynn@pepperdine.edu
    
```

## Online Journalism Review – Is it a Serial? Maybe.

**Answer: Yes and No.** Here is a partial record from OCLC which shows treatment as a serial. In this case, the title source has been given rather vaguely as “title screen.” The site refers to itself as an “Web-based journal”. It might be possible to consider the date-designated articles to demonstrate seriality. They are issued as successive parts and have numbering. On the other hand, they are really only a part of a much larger site with many features. All features, articles etc. added to the site much the way other Web sites treated as integrating resources are.

```

Type: a   ELvl: 7   Srce: d   GPub:      Ctrl:      Lang: eng
BLvl: s   Form: s   Conf: 0   Freq: w   MRec:      Ctry: cau
S/L: 0   Orig: s   EntW:      Regl: r   ISSN:      Alph:
Desc: a   SrTp: p   Cont:      DtSt: c   Dates: 1998,9999
  006     [m       d       ]
  007     c $b r $d c $e n
  245 00 Online journalism review $h [electronic resource] : $b OJR.
  246 13 OJRNewsletter
  246 3  OJR newsletter
  246 30 OJR
  260     Los Angeles, Calif. : $b USC Annenberg School for
Communication
  310     Weekly
  362 1   Began in 1998.
  500     Description based on: June 23, 1998; title from title screen
(viewed Jan. 22, 1999).
  538     Mode of access: email and World Wide Web.
  710 2   Annenberg School of Communications (University of Southern
California)
  856 40  $u http://www.ojr.org
  856 00  $u mailto:listproc@usc.edu $i subscribe OJRNews-L
    
```

**The Journal of conceptual modeling**

Type: a      ELvl:            Srce: d      GPub:            Ctrl:            Lang: eng  
 BLvl: s      Form: s      Conf: 0      Freq: q      MRec:            Ctry: mnu  
 S/L: 0      Orig: s      EntW:            Regl: x      ISSN: 1      Alph: a  
 Desc: a      SrTp: p      Cont:            DtSt: c      Dates: 1998,9999

006            [m    d ]  
 007            c \$b r \$d u \$e n \$f u  
 022 ##        1533-3825  
 245 00        Journal of conceptual modeling \$h [electronic resource].  
 246 1#        \$i Title on the "about journal" page: Journal of conceptual  
                  modeling : \$a JCM  
 260 ##        [Minneapolis, Minn.] : \$b InConcept, \$c c1998-  
 310 ##        Five no. a year  
 362 0#        Issue 1 (Apr. 1998)-  
 500 ##        Title from journal home page (publisher's Web site, viewed  
                  June 16, 1999).  
 538 ##        Mode of access: World Wide Web.  
 650 0#        Database design \$v Periodicals.  
 650 0#        Database management \$v Periodicals.  
 856 40        \$u <http://www.inconcept.com/JCM/>

**International journal on digital libraries, record for the online version**

Type: a      ELvl:            Srce: d      GPub:            Ctrl:            Lang: eng  
 BLvl: s      Form: s        Conf: 0      Freq:            MRec:            Ctry: gw  
 S/L: 0        Orig: s        EntW:        Regl: x        ISSN:            Alph: a  
 Desc: a      SrTp: p        Cont:        DtSt: c        Dates: 1997,9999

006            [m      d ]  
 007            c \$b r \$d c \$e n \$f u  
 022 ##        1432-1300 \$y 1432-5012  
 050 14        ZA4080 \$b .I58  
 130 0#        International journal on digital libraries (Online)  
 245 10        International journal on digital libraries \$h [electronic  
                   resource].  
 246 30        Digital libraries  
 260 ##        Berlin : \$b Springer, \$c 1997-  
 310 ##        Irregular  
 362 0#        Vol. 1, issue 1-  
 500 ##        Title from HTML table of contents (publisher's Web site,  
                   viewed June 18, 2001).  
 500 ##        Latest issue consulted: Vol. 3, issue 3 (2001) (viewed June  
                   18, 2001).  
 530 ##        Also issued in print.  
 538 ##        Mode of access: World Wide Web.  
 650 0#        Digital libraries \$v Periodicals.  
 650 0#        Libraries \$x Automation \$v Periodicals.  
 650 0#        Information storage and retrieval systems \$v Periodicals.  
 776 1#        \$t International journal on digital libraries \$x 1432-5012  
                   \$w (OCoLC)37716090  
 856 40        \$u [http://link.springerny.com/link/service/journals/  
                   00799/index.htm](http://link.springerny.com/link/service/journals/00799/index.htm)

**International journal on digital libraries, record for the print version:**

Type: a	ELvl:	Srce:	GPub:	Ctrl:	Lang: eng
BLvl: s	Form:	Conf: 0	Freq: q	MRec:	Ctry: gw
S/L: 0	Orig:	EntW:	Regl: r	ISSN:	Alph:
Desc: a	SrTp: p	Cont:	DtSt: c	Dates: 1997,9999	

022 ## 1432-5012  
 030 ## IJDIFR  
 050 00 ZA4080 \$b .I58  
 245 00 International journal on digital libraries.  
 246 30 Digital libraries  
 260 ## Berlin ; \$a New York : \$b Springer, \$c 1997-  
 300 ## v. : \$b ill. ; \$c 28 cm.  
 310 ## Quarterly  
 362 0# Vol. 1, no. 1 (Apr. 1997)-  
 500 ## Title from cover.  
 500 ## Latest issue consulted: Vol. 2, no. 1 (Oct. 1998).  
 530 ## Also issued online.  
 650 0# Digital libraries \$v Periodicals.  
 650 0# Information storage and retrieval systems \$v Periodicals.  
 776 1# \$t International journal on digital libraries (Online) \$x  
 1432-1300 \$w (OCoLC)37716090  
 856 41 \$u <http://link.springerny.com/link/service/journals/00799/index.htm>

**Locomotive engineer newsletter, record for the online version:**

Type: a      ELvl:            Srce: d      GPub:            Ctrl:            Lang: eng  
 BLvl: s      Form: s      Conf: 0      Freq: m      MRec:            Ctry: ohu  
 S/L: 0      Orig: s      EntW:            Regl: r      ISSN:            Alph:  
 Desc: a      SrTp: p      Cont:            DtSt: c      Dates: 1987,9999

006            [m      d ]  
 007            c \$b r \$d c \$e n \$f u  
 037 ##        \$b Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 1370 Ontario St.,  
               Cleveland, OH 44113-1702  
 130 0#        Locomotive engineer newsletter (Online)  
 245 14        The locomotive engineer newsletter \$h [electronic  
               resource].  
 260 ##        Cleveland, OH : \$b Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers  
 310 ##        Monthly  
 362 1#        Print began in 1987.  
 500 ##        Description based on: Vol. 11, no. 6 (June 1997); title  
               from caption (publisher's Web site, viewed Dec. 13, 2001).  
 500 ##        Latest issue consulted: Vol. 15, no. 11 (Nov. 2001) (viewed  
               Dec. 13, 2001).  
 538 ##        Mode of access: World Wide Web.  
 650 0#        Railroads \$x Employees \$x Labor unions \$v Periodicals.  
 650 0#        Locomotive engineers \$v Periodicals.  
 710 2#        Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (U.S.)  
 776 08        \$i Also issued in print: \$t Locomotive engineer newsletter  
               \$x 0898-8625 \$w (OCOLC)17933232  
 856 40        \$u  
               [http://www.ble.org/pr/newsletter/1001newsletter/archives.ht  
               ml](http://www.ble.org/pr/newsletter/1001newsletter/archives.html)

**Locomotive engineer newsletter, record for the print version:**

Type: a	ELvl: 7	Srce: d	GPub:	Ctrl:	Lang: eng
BLvl: s	Form:	Conf: 0	Freq: m	MRec:	Ctry: ohu
S/L: 0	Orig:	EntW:	Regl: r	ISSN: 1	Alph: a
Desc: a	SrTp: p	Cont:	DtSt: c	Dates: 1987,9999	

022 0#	0898-8625 \$y 00245747
042 ##	nsdp
210 0#	Locomot. eng. newsl.
222 4#	The Locomotive engineer newsletter
245 04	The Locomotive engineer newsletter.
246 13	Locomotive engineer
260 ##	Cleveland, OH : \$b Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers
300 ##	v.
310 ##	Monthly
362 1#	Began in 1987.
500 ##	Description based on: Vol. 2, no. 4 (Apr. 1988); title from caption.
710 2#	Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (U.S.)
776 08	\$i Also issued online: \$t Locomotive engineer newsletter (Online) \$w (OcoLC)48591851856 41 \$u
856 41	<a href="http://www.ble.org/pr/newsletter/1001newsletter/archives.html">http://www.ble.org/pr/newsletter/1001newsletter/archives.html</a>

**Social science working paper, record for the online version:**

Type: a      ELvl: I      Srce: d      GPub:      Ctrl:      Lang: eng  
 BLvl: s      Form: s      Conf: 0      Freq:      MRec:      Ctry: cau  
 S/L: 0      Orig: s      EntW:      Regl: x      ISSN:      Alph:  
 Desc: a      SrTp: m      Cont:      DtSt: c      Dates: 1997,9999

006      [m            d            ]  
 007      c \$b r \$d c \$e n  
 130 0      Social science working paper (California Institute of  
           Technology. Division of the Humanities and Social Sciences :  
           Online)  
 245 10      Social science working paper \$h [electronic resource] / \$c  
           Division of the Humanities and Social Sciences, California  
           Institute of Technology.  
 246 1      \$i Title from home page: \$a Caltech social sciences working  
           papers on-line  
 246 1      \$i Title from home page source code: \$a Recent Caltech social  
           science working papers on-line  
 246 30      Working papers on-line  
 260      Pasadena, Calif. : \$b Division of the Humanities and Social  
           Sciences, California Institute of Technology, \$c [1997]-  
 310      Irregular  
 362 0      1002 (Feb. 1997)-  
 500      Title from PDF title screen (publisher's Web site, viewed Mar.  
           7, 2002).  
 538      Mode of access: World Wide Web.  
 580      Continues the print version with the same title.  
 650 0      Social sciences.  
 650 0      Social sciences \$x Methodology.  
 710 2      California Institute of Technology. \$b Division of the  
           Humanities and Social Sciences.  
 780 10      \$t Social science working paper (California Institute of  
           Technology. Division of the Humanities and Social Sciences)  
           \$w (DLC)sn 98038170 \$w (OCoLC)18517795  
 856 40      \$u <http://www.hss.caltech.edu/SSWPLinks.html>

**Social science working paper, record for the print version:**

```

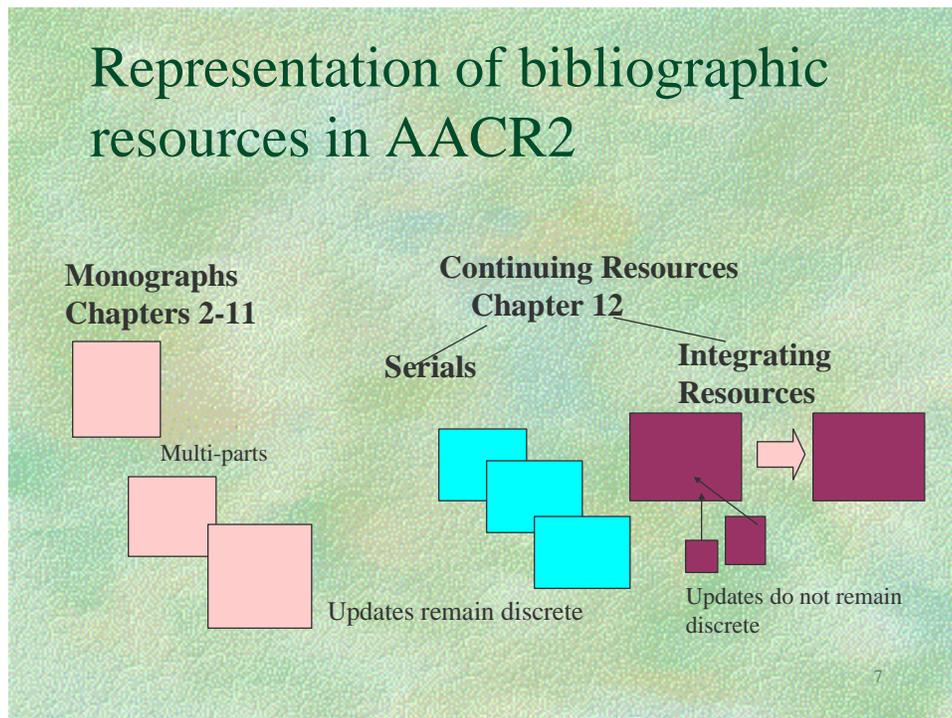
Type:  a   ELvl:  4   Srce:  d   GPub:   Ctrl:  Lang:  eng
BLvl:  s   Form:      Conf:  0   Freq:   MRec:  Ctry:  cau
S/L:   0   Orig:      EntW:      Regl:  x  ISSN:  Alph:
Desc:  a   SrTp:   m   Cont:      DtSt:  d   Dates: 1974,1997

010 ##   sn98-38170
040 ##   CUZ $c CUZ $d MYG
042 ##   lcd
050 14   H1 $b .S658
130 0#   Social science working paper (California Institute of
        Technology. Division of the Humanities and Social Sciences)
245 10   Social science working paper / $c Division of the
        Humanities and Social Sciences, California Institute of
        Technology.
260 ##   Pasadena, Calif. : $b Division of the Humanities and Social
        Sciences, California Institute of Technology
300 ##   1002 v. : $b ill. ; $c 28 cm.
310 ##   Irregular
362 1#   Began in 1974 with 1; ceased in 1997 with 1002?
500      Includes revised editions of some volumes.
500      Description based on: 662, published in Mar. 1988; title
        from cover.
530      List of all issues available via the World Wide Web; no.
        1002 also available online in PDF format.
580      Continued in 1997 by online ed.: Social science working
        paper (California Institute of Technology. Division of the
        Humanities and Social Sciences : Online)
650 #    Social sciences.
650 #    Social sciences $x Methodology.
710 2#   California Institute of Technology. $b Division of the
        Humanities and Social Sciences.
785 10   $t Social science working paper (California Institute of
        Technology. Division of the Humanities and Social Sciences
        : Online) $w (DLC) 200124213 $w (OCoLC)47094937
856 41   $3 no. 1002 $u http://www.hss.caltech.edu/SSWPLinks.html
856 42   $3 Title list of issues $u
        http://www.hss.caltech.edu/SSWP.html
    
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## APPENDIX D: REPRESENTATION OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC RESOURCES IN AACR2

by Jean Hirons



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**APPENDIX E: GLOSSARY**

## GLOSSARY

Definitions are from:

- Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (AACR)
- CONSER Cataloging Manual (CCM)
- CONSER Editing Guide (CEG)
- Krol, Ed. Adapted by Bruce Klopfenstein. *The Whole Internet User's Guide & Catalog*. Academic ed. Belmont, Calif. : Integra Media Group, c1996. (Cited in Definitions as Krol)
- Guidelines for the Use of Field 856. Prepared by the Network Development and MARC Standards Office, Library of Congress. Rev. August 1999. URL: <http://lcweb.loc.gov/marc/856guide.html>
- NetLingo Dictionary of Internet Words: A Glossary of Online Jargon with Definitions of Terminology & Acronyms. NetLingo, Inc., c1995-2000. URL: <http://www.netlingo.com> (NetLingo)
- Online Audiovisual Catalogers Cataloging Policy Committee. Source of Title Note for Internet Resources, Revised 2005. URL: <http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/cts/olac/capc/stnir.html> (OLAC)

### Definitions of terms used

**Aggregator.** A company that provides digitized access to the content of many different serials and other resources, often from a variety of different publishers. Aggregators may also be called by other terms, including but not limited to: distributors, vendors, or secondary publishers. Aggregators provide access to digitized material through a searchable database. Generally the collections that aggregators produce fall into two different categories: those that provide access to complete issues of serials and those that contain the text of selected articles from serial issues. (*CCM*)

**Aggregator database.** The searchable collection of digitized material produced by an aggregator. (*CCM*)

**Aggregator-neutral record.** A catalog record representing all versions of a resource made available by multiple online providers. (*CCM*)

**Anonymous FTP** (File Transfer Protocol): allows retrieval of electronic resources from a remote site without requiring a user ID or password. (*CCM*)

**ASCII:** American Standard Code for Information Interchange. A standard character-to-number encoding scheme used widely in the computing industry. The term "ASCII" is also used to refer to electronic files that consist only of plain text. (*CCM*)

**Banner:** A band of text or text and graphics, usually situated at the top of the a web page, that contains title and/or author credits and tells the user what the content of the page is about. (OLAC)

**Bibliographic resource.** An expression or manifestation of a work or an item that forms the basis for bibliographic description. A bibliographic resource may be tangible or intangible. (AACR2)

**Blog.** A Web site (or section of a Web site) where users can post a chronological, up-to-date entry of their thoughts. Basically, it is an open forum communication tool that, depending on the Web site, is either very individualistic or performs a crucial function for a company. (*Netlingo*)

**Born-digital.** An adjective describing a document that was created and exists only in digital format. (*The Word Spy*)

**Browsers:** Software programs for reading hypertext documents. Browsers are mounted locally either on site for terminal mode or on the user's PC. Netscape, FireFox , and Internet Explorer are examples of hypertext browsers used to view World Wide Web documents. They allow a user to read and follow hypertext links specified in a document. They vary in their ability to handle graphic or sound files. (CCM)

**Client:** A software application that works on your behalf to extract a service from a server somewhere on the network. (Krol)

**Computer file.** See Electronic resource.

**Continuing resource:** A bibliographic resource that is issued over time with no predetermined conclusion. Continuing resources include serials and ongoing intergrating resources. (AACR)

**Direct access (Electronic resources):** The use of electronic resources via carriers (e.g., discs/disks, cassettes, cartridges) designed to be inserted into a computerized device or its auxiliary equipment. (AACR)

**E-journal (electronic journal):** An electronic publication, similar to an e-zine or zine. An e-journal, however, is typically found in academic circles and is a regularly published journal either published solely in electronic form or made available in electronic form. (NetLingo)

**Electronic mailing list:** Internet software that automatically processes commands in an email forum environment. It provides for automatic mailing of electronic serial issues to subscribers and handles messages sent to and from discussion lists. (CCM)

**Electronic resource:** Material (data and/or program(s)) encoded for manipulation by a computerized device. This material may require the use of a peripheral directly connected to a computerized device (e.g., CD-ROM drive) or a connection to a computer

network (e.g., the Internet). (AACR)

**Email (electronic mail):** a system whereby a computer user can exchange messages with other computer users (or groups of users) via a communications network utilizing a standardized protocol. Some electronic journals are available via electronic mail subscriptions, either through an electronic mailing list or by direct email from the distributor of the serial. (CCM)

**File (electronic resources):** A basic unit in which electronic resources are organized and stored. Electronic resources can contain one or more files. See also Electronic resource. (AACR)

**FTP (File Transfer Protocol):** a protocol that defines how to transfer files from one computer to another; also the access method used to move files from a remote location to a local site for use. To retrieve issues, the user initiates an FTP session by logging into a remote host computer, changing to the desired directory, and retrieving the files. (CCM)

**Gateway:** A computer system that transfers data between normally incompatible applications or networks. It reformats the data so that it is acceptable for the new network (or application) before passing it on. (CCM)

**Gopher:** A menu-driven, subject-based system for exploring Internet resources. Gophers provide links to remote locations where electronic resources or services are available without the user having to know the exact Internet address of these locations. (CCM)

**Home page:** The hypertext document that serves as the “preface” for a service or publication mounted on the World Wide Web. It is normally an introductory screen that provides general information about the institution maintaining the site, or a publication or group of publications available. Hypertext links are included to access specific documents or files archived at the site. (CCM)

**Host computer:** A computer, also called a node, that directly provides service to a user. (CCM)

**Host name:** The address of the host computer on which a remote-access electronic resource resides. (CCM)

**HTML (Hypertext Markup Language):** A subset of Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML). The language in which World Wide Web documents are written. (CCM)

**HTML header:** Refers to the HEAD element of HTML source code specifications. The HEAD element contains information about the current document, such as the TITLE element and keywords that may be useful to search engines, and other data that is not considered document content. The TITLE element can be displayed separately from the document in the browser title bar. (CCM)

**HTML header title.** The title displayed in the title element of the HTML HEAD portion of an HTML document, sometimes used interchangeably with Source code title. See also Source code title. (CCM)

**HTML source:** The underlying source code for an HTML document. It includes HTML elements such as the HEAD, BODY, and other coding which gives information about the document and/or determines how a document is displayed in a browser. (CCM)

**Hypertext Transfer Protocol (http):** Method of presenting information in which selected words or other document elements, when chosen, execute automatic links to related documents or files. The linked documents on the World Wide Web may contain graphics, sound, or even moving images. (CCM)

**Integrating resource:** A bibliographic resource that is added to or changed by means of updates that do not remain discrete and are integrated into the whole. Integrating resources can be finite or continuing. Examples of integrating resources include updating loose-leaves and updating Web sites. (AACR)

**Internet:** The world-wide “network of networks” that are connected to each other, using the IP protocol and other similar protocols. The Internet provides file transfer, remote login, electronic mail, news, and other services. (Krol)

**IP (Internet Protocol):** The most important of the protocols on which the Internet is based. It allows a packet to traverse multiple networks on the way to its final destination. Often, this is used in conjunction with TCP (Transmission Control Protocol), as in TCP/IP. (Krol)

**IP address:** The Internet Protocol or numeric address of a computer connected to the Internet. It consists of four numbers separated by periods. (CCM)

**Iteration:** An instance of an integrating resource, either as first published or after it has been updated. (AACR)

**Link resolver.** Server software that accepts citations to articles and other items (often formatted according to OpenURL standard) and uses a context sensitive link to connect users to designated target resources such as full-text repositories, A&I, and citation databases, online library catalogs, and other Web resources and services. (CCM)

**Mirror site.** An alternative URI for accessing an electronic resource. A mirror site might provide users in a particular geographic location better access than other URIs associated with the resource.

**PDF.** Portable Document Format. The file format of documents viewed and created by the Adobe Acrobat Reader, Acrobat Capture, Adobe Distiller, Adobe Exchange, and the Adobe Acrobat Amber Plug-in for Netscape Navigator. This file format was developed to standardize formatting of documents that are used on the Internet. (*NetLingo*)

**Protocol:** A mutually-determined set of formats and procedures governing the exchange of information between different kinds of computers. (CCM)

**Provider.** A general term used to refer to any company, publisher, or aggregator enabling access to digitized text. (CCM)

**Remote access (electronic resources):** The use of electronic resources via computer networks. (AACR)

**SGML (Standard Generalized Markup Language):** A standard that provides a uniform way of formatting textual documents so that they can be read by different document processing tools. (CCM)

**Serial:** A continuing resource issued in a succession of discrete parts, usually bearing numbering, that has no predetermined conclusion. Examples of serials include journals, magazines, electronic journals, continuing directories, annual reports, newspapers, and monographic series. (AACR)

**Server:** Software that allows a computer to offer a service to another computer. Other computers contact the server program by means of matching client software. Also, the computer on which the server software runs is often called the "server." (CCM)

**Source Code:** Formal computer program instructions in their original form. Source code is the only human readable version of a computer program. Examples - html, sgml, etc. The source code header is displayed in the title bar of many web browsers. (OLAC)

**Source code title.** Generally refers to the title element appearing in the underlying source code of a document. See also HTML header title. (CCM)

**Splash Page:** A "first" or "front" page that you often see on some Web sites, usually containing a "click-through" logo or message, or a fancy Flash presentation, announcing that you have arrived. The main content and navigation on the site lie "behind" this page. (NetLingo)

**TCP (Transmission Control Protocol):** One of the protocols on which the Internet is based (a connection-oriented reliable protocol). Often used in combination with IP (Internet Protocol) as in TCP/IP. (Krol)

**Telnet:** The Internet protocol for remote terminal connection service. Telnet allows a user at one site to log in and interact with a system at another site just as if the user's terminal were connected directly to the remote computer. (CCM)

**Title bar:** The colored bar at the top of each window that displays the program and file names. (NetLingo)

**Title screen (Electronic resources):** In the case of an electronic resource, a display of data that includes the title proper and usually, though not necessarily, the statement of responsibility and the data relating to publication. (AACR)

**URI:** Uniform Resource Identifier. Provides a standard syntax for locating files using existing Internet protocols as in a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) or by resolution of a Uniform Resource Name (URN) (CCM)

**URL:** Uniform Resource Locator. Location information of an electronic resource expressed in a standardized format, which allows for electronic resources to be sent and received automatically. The World Wide Web uses the URL as the basis of linking to other files and documents around the Internet. A URL can be identified by a protocol such as "http" (CCM)

**URN:** Uniform Resource Name. A URI that has an institutional commitment to persistence, availability, etc. A particular scheme, identified by the initial string "urn:", that is intended to serve as a persistent, location-independent, resource identifier. (CCM)

**Usenet News:** Separate from the Internet but available with many Internet accounts, it's a worldwide set of over 12,000 bulletin boards, called "newsgroups." Software called a "newsreader" is used to read and post. (CCM)

**Userid:** Sometimes called "user name," userid is short for "user identification." This precedes the @ sign in an email address. (CCM)

**World Wide Web (WWW):** A hypertext-based system for locating and accessing Internet resources which presents materials to the user in the form of interlinked documents (which can include text, images, and digitized sound). (CCM)

**Weblog.** *See* Blog.

**XML.** eXtensible Markup Language. XML is a pared-down version of SGML, designed especially for Web documents. It enables Web authors and Web developers to create their own customized tags to provide functionality not available with HTML. (*NetLingo*)

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## **APPENDIX F: BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- A. Cataloging Tools and Resources:
1. **Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (AACR).** Chicago: American Library Association.
  2. **Bibliographic Format and Standards.** Dublin, Ohio: OCLC. Freely available at: <http://www.oclc.org/oclc/bib/about.htm>
  3. **Catalogablog.** David Bigwood:  
<http://catalogablog.blogspot.com>
  4. **Cataloger's Desktop.** Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, Cataloging Distribution Service. This CD-ROM product contains most of the LC documentation for cataloging and classification.
  5. **Cataloging and Classification Quarterly.** Binghamton, NY: Haworth Press.
  6. **Cataloging Electronic Resources: OCLC-MARC Coding Guide** by Jay Weitz:  
<http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/worldcat/cataloging/electronicresources/>
  7. **Cataloging Internet Resources: A Manual and Practice Guide** by Nancy B. Olson:  
<http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/worldcat/cataloging/internetguide>
  8. **CONSER Cataloging Manual (CCM).** Washington, D.C.: Serial Record Division, Library of Congress; distributed by the Cataloging Distribution Service. Module 31 (*Remote Access Computer File Serials*) presents electronic serials cataloging as practiced at LC and CONSER institutions, featuring a step-by-step process of cataloging an electronic serial with reference to pertinent AACR rules, LC rule interpretations and established CONSER practice. Module 31 is freely available on the web:  
<http://www.loc.gov/acq/conser/module31.html>
  9. **CONSER Editing Guide (CEG).** Washington, D.C.: Serial Record Division, Library of Congress; distributed by the Cataloging Distribution Service. This guide supplies instructions for online input for serials catalogers following AACR in a MARC-based system.
  10. **CONSER Home Page:** <http://www.loc.gov/acq/conser/>. Includes current information about CONSER activities in the area of electronic serials cataloging.
  11. **D-Lib Magazine.** Reston, Va.: Corporation for National Research Initiatives.  
<http://www.dlib.org/>
  12. **Free On-Line Dictionary of Computing:**  
<http://foldoc.doc.ic.ac.uk/foldoc/index.html>
  13. **Government Printing Office Cataloging Guidelines.** Washington, D.C.: Cataloging Branch, Library Programs Service, US GPO. 4<sup>th</sup> ed. (2001) available at: [http://www.access.gpo.gov/su\\_docs/fdlp/cip/gpocatgu.pdf](http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/fdlp/cip/gpocatgu.pdf)
  14. **Internet Library for Librarians.** Available from InfoWorks Technology Company. <http://www.itcompany.com/info retriever/>. Includes sections on organizing web resources.

15. **ISSN International.** Home page of the ISSN International Network. ISSN assignment policies for electronic serials and information about ISSN Online, the register of ISSN assignments from all national ISSN centers.  
<http://www.issn.org/>
16. **Joint Steering Committee for Revision of Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules.** Up to date information on the AACR2 rule revision process. <http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/jsc/index.html>
17. **Journal of Internet Cataloging.** Binghamton, NY: Haworth Press.
18. **Library of Congress Rule Interpretations (LCRIs).** Washington, D.C.: Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress.
19. **MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data.** Washington, D.C.: Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress.
20. **PURL home page:** <http://purl.oclc.org/>
21. **Serials Cataloging Cooperative Training Program.** Home page of SCCTP. workshop schedules, guidelines for sponsorship, etc.  
<http://www.loc.gov/acq/conser/scctp/home.html>
22. **Serials in Cyberspace: Collections, Resources, and Services** by Birdie MacLennan: <http://www.uvm.edu/~bmacleenn/>
23. **Serials Librarian.** Binghamton, NY: Haworth Press. Vol. 41, no. 3-4 (2002) is a special issue devoted to e-serials cataloging.
24. **Serials Review.** New York, NY: Elsevier Science. Includes *Electronic Journal Forum* column and regularly publishes articles on cataloging and management of electronic serials.
25. **Tools for Serials Catalogers: A Collection of Useful Sites and Sources** by Ann Ercelawn: <http://www.library.vanderbilt.edu/ercelawn/serials.html>
26. **U.S. ISSN Center** Information about ISSN for electronic serials and uses of the ISSN <http://www.loc.gov/issn/>
27. **Wikipedia : the free encyclopedia:**  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main\\_Page](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page)

B. Reading list

1. Beit-Arie, Oren et al. *Linking to the Appropriate Copy: Report of a DOI-Based Prototype.* D-Lib Magazine, vol. 7, no. 9 (Sept. 2001). Available: <http://www.dlib.org/dlib/september01/caplan/09caplan.html>
2. CONSER Working Group. *Single or Separate Records? What's Appropriate and When?*  
<http://wwwtest.library.ucla.edu/libraries/cataloging/sercat/conserwg/>
3. Hiron, Jean and Crystal Graham. "Issues Related to Seriality," in *International Conference on the Principles and Future Development of AACR. The Principles and Future of AACR.* Jean Weihs, ed. Chicago : American Library Association, 1998.
4. Li, Yiu-On and Shirley W. Leung. *Computer Cataloging of Electronic Journals in Unstable Aggregator Databases: The Hong Kong Baptist University Library Experience.* Library Resources & Technical Services 45, no. 4 (Oct. 2001): 198-211.

5. Library of Congress Cataloging Directorate. *Bicentennial Conference on Bibliographic Control for the New Millennium*.  
<http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/bibcontrol/>
6. Online Audiovisual Catalogers, Cataloging Policy Committee. *Source of Title Note for Internet Resources*.  
<http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/cts/olac/capc/stnir.html>
7. PCC Standing Committee on Automation, 3rd Task Group on Journals in Aggregator Databases. *Final report*.  
<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/sca/agdatatgfinal.html>
8. Powell, Andy. *Open Resolver: A Simple OpenURL Resolver*. Ariadne, issue 28 (22 June 2001). Available: <http://www.ariadne.ac.uk/issue28/resolver>
9. Schulz, Nathalie. *E-Journal Database: A Long-Term Solution?* Library Collections, Acquisitions, & Technical Services 25, (2001): 449-459.

C. Services, vendors and related organizations

1. **1cate:** <http://www.openly.com/1cate/>
2. **Digital Library Federation Home Page:** <http://www.diglib.org/>
3. **DOI (Digital Object Identifier) Foundation:** <http://www.doi.org/>
4. **JAKE** (Jointly Administrated Knowledge Environment):  
<http://jake.med.yale.edu/>
5. **Journal Web Cite:** <http://www.journalwebcite.com>
6. **NISO Committee AX:** <http://library.caltech.edu/openurl/>. OpenURL Committee home page includes bibliography and presentations.
7. **Serials Solutions:** <http://www.serialssolutions.com>
8. **SFX:** <http://www.sfxit.com/>
9. **TDNet:** <http://www.tdnet.com>

### APPENDIX G: EVALUATION FORM

Your reactions to this workshop will help us in planning future programs. Thank you for your assistance.

Name/institution: (Optional) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trainers: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sponsor: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Place and date: \_\_\_\_\_

Please circle the words that most nearly reflect your response to the statement.

- |    |   |                   |          |         |       |                |
|----|---|-------------------|----------|---------|-------|----------------|
| 1. | The presenters were well organized and informative.             | strongly disagree | disagree | neutral | agree | strongly agree |
| 2. | The workshop content was relevant to my work.                   | strongly disagree | disagree | neutral | agree | strongly agree |
| 3. | I gained useful information in the sessions.                    | strongly disagree | disagree | neutral | agree | strongly agree |
| 4. | The exercises fit the material presented.                       | strongly disagree | disagree | neutral | agree | strongly agree |
| 5. | I had ample opportunity to raise questions during the sessions. | strongly disagree | disagree | neutral | agree | strongly agree |
| 6. | I had ample opportunity to raise questions during the exercises | strongly disagree | disagree | neutral | agree | strongly agree |
| 7. | The overall workshop met my personal expectations.              | strongly disagree | disagree | neutral | agree | strongly agree |

8. Please tell us what you found to be most helpful in the workshop.

9. Were any topics not covered that you expected to be presented?

(Over)

10. How could we improve the content or other aspects of this workshop?

11. What topics would you like to see covered in future workshops?